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JAPANESE ATTACKING PEIPING

Gunfire Rolls On All Sides Of City, Where Foreigners Sheltered

HOSTILITIES OPENED FOLLOWING SUNG CHEH-YUAN'S REJECTION OF STIFF-TERMED ULTIMATUM

Nanking, July 28 (3.24 a.m.).

Japanese forces launched an attack on Peiping, where hundreds of foreign nationals are sheltering in their respective Embassies, last night. This official information was received at Chinese Military Headquarters here.

A severe engagement was progressing, Peiping stated, and the rattle of rifle fire and machine-guns and the roar of artillery could be heard on all sides of the old capital.

The first part of the Japanese ultimatum was to have expired at noon yesterday (Peiping time) but General Sung Cheh-yuan, Hopei-Charhar commander-in-chief, requested an extension of three hours. At 3 o'clock, however, General Sung replied to the Japanese rejecting their demands.

Fighting first started at Nanyuan, five miles south of Peiping, where it was especially severe. Official reports state that only one man out of 500 of the 29th Army troops survived when the Japanese bombed and machine-gunned the garrison at Tungchow in the morning, because they would not surrender their arms. The one survivor was seriously wounded.—*Reuter*.

SEVERE FIGHTING REPORTED

Nanking, July 28 (1.50 a.m.).

It is officially stated that hostilities broke out between Chinese and Japanese near Peiping at 3 p.m. yesterday, to the west, east and south of the city.

The fighting started when the Chinese at Peiping indicated their rejection of the Japanese ultimatum.

It is stated fighting had reached severe proportions by 8 p.m. and was continuing.

Earlier, a Foreign Office spokesman stated that China had exhausted efforts for peace, for which reason the responsibility for future developments rested on the Japanese.—*United Press*.

"FORCED TO TAKE ACTION"

Tientsin, July 28 (1.50 a.m.)
The Japanese garrison command here announced early this morning that Colonel Matsui, special agent at Peiping, had notified General Sung Cheh-yuan at midnight that the Japanese Army in North China had been "finally forced to take independent action."
Meanwhile, at Nanking, a representative of the 29th Army stated: "The curtain of war has been raised in North China." He said there had been guerrilla warfare all day between Chinese and Japanese forces near Peiping and that, beginning to-day, General Sung Cheh-yuan would refuse to discuss withdrawal of Chinese troops. General Sung is in constant communication with Nanking, it was stated.—*United Press*.

POISON GAS BOMBS USED

Shanghai, July 28 (12.10 a.m.)
According to a Central News Agency despatch from Peiping, Japanese planes dropped poison gas bombs on Lukouzhao and its vicinity yesterday. The Japanese also bombed Yamankow. However, there are no details as to the results.
It is stated fighting broke out at Tuankow, near Nanyuan, and was continuing at 6.30 p.m. There had been fighting in Tungchow area since

Japanese Evacuating Coast Cities

Swatow, July 27.

Tension continued in Swatow to-day as a result of rapid developments in the critical situation in North China.

Besides the heavy exodus of Chinese residents for Hongkong and Canton, Japanese and Formosans are also leaving. It is reported the Governor of Formosa has issued an order to Japanese and Formosan residents in Swatow, Amoy and Fochow to evacuate these ports and return to Formosa or Japan. The Canton Maru, which left here for Keelung on July 26 was fully loaded with Japanese and Formosans. All space were booked by Japanese and Formosans and no foreigners were able to take passage on the steamer.

A despatch from Formosa states that the Government there is introducing emergency measures, searching all Chinese passengers arriving at various ports at Formosa from China.—*Wah Kiu Yat Po*.

STOP PRESS

HEAVY FIGHTING ON WIDE FRONT

Peiping, July 28 (8.50 a.m.)
Fierce fighting broke out in the Peiping area last night, shortly after General Sung Cheh-yuan had flatly rejected the new Japanese demand for the withdrawal from Peiping of the newly-arrived 132nd Division, in addition to the 37th Division, of the 29th Army.

Colonel Matsui, Chief of the Japanese Military Mission in Peiping, indicated that this is regarded also as rejection of Japan's two ultimatums.

A semi-official Chinese source points out that the Japanese demands are tantamount to demilitarisation of the Peiping area, and are totally unacceptable to the Hopei-Charhar Political Council.

Fighting along the Tuan River extends over a wide area. Japanese aeroplanes are most active in machine-gunning Chinese troops of the 29th Army, moving from Nanyuan to Peiping, whither cars, lorries and motor-cars laden with equipment have been streaming all day long.

The nature of the present fighting suggests that the Japanese have begun a determined drive to dislodge

(Continued on Page 4.)

FOREIGNERS FACING SIEGE DANGERS IN PEIPING EMBASSIES

Tientsin, July 28 (8.43 a.m.)

Colonel Akuro Matsui, chief of the Japanese Army's Special Service in Peiping, has demanded the withdrawal of all Chinese troops now inside the city of Peiping. Their presence, he said, would lead to confusion and hostilities involving the fate of the city and the lives of foreign and other residents.

This grave warning was delivered at midnight, when General Sung Cheh-yuan was notified that the Japanese Army was compelled to take action in view of the insincerity of the Chinese Army in carrying out the terms of the agreement. There had been repeated provocations, including the firing on Japanese troops at Changyimen, an insult to the Japanese Army which was unforgivable.—*Reuter*.

Called To Embassies

Peiping, July 28 (12.45 a.m.)
With the majority of other foreign nationals here, the French have been called to their Embassy quarters.

The streets of the city are everywhere filled with sand-bags.

It is reliably stated that General Sung Cheh-yuan has decided to bring troops from Nanyuan Barracks inside the city walls to strengthen the 28 miles of defences and the 13 outer gates.—*United Press*.

Guards Standing By

Peiping, July 28 (5.24 a.m.)
The majority of the guard troops of embassies and legations here are standing by at their barracks, with sandbags filled and ready to be rushed to the gates of the compounds. The British Embassy has advised all British women and children living in the Chinese city to withdraw inside the Embassy quarters at night-time.

Japanese nationals are already inside their Embassy. German and French nationals have likewise been summoned, and American have been warned to wait for the emergency signals which will call them to the shelter of their flag.—*Reuter*.

Eden Explains Developments In War Zones

Labour Proposes To Initiate Debate On Situation

London, July 27.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, to-night addressed a large private meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Government supporters in the House of Commons. It is understood Mr. Eden reviewed the international situation with special reference to the Spanish and Far Eastern situations. Afterwards, he answered questions.

The Labour Party intends to initiate a debate on foreign affairs, especially with respect to the Spanish and Far East developments, on the motion for adjournment for summer recess on Friday.—*Reuter*.

STRIKERS AND WORKERS IN GRAVE CLASH

Cleveland, July 27.
A steel mill strike broke into violence here to-day when one was killed and 15 injured.

Strikers and workers fought furiously and police were for some time powerless to separate the two factions.—*Reuter Bulletin Service*.

TRINIDAD OIL DISPUTE

Port of Spain, July 27.

Workers in the oilfields of Trinidad have formed a Trade Union and refused the offer of the employers for a settlement of their differences. They have prepared counter-demands which will be submitted to the Mediation Committee.—*Reuter Bulletin*.

FOREIGN TROOPS MAN DEFENCES

Peiping, July 28.

British, Italian, French and American troops are now manning the walls and gates of the Legation Quarter, where the entire Japanese population and many Chinese have taken refuge. Many Chinese families have hastily built bomb-proof shelters in their gardens and houses.—*Reuter*.

SITUATION GRAVE, NOT CRITICAL

British View Of Sino-Japanese Conflict

U. S. Won't Take Joint Action

London, July 27.

The gravity of the latest clash in North China, especially after the recently risen hope that the danger might pass, is featured in all newspapers here to-day and is well recognised in all quarters in London.

British circles consider the situation grave, but not critical. They are still disposed to regard the recrudescence of fighting as a local incident rather than a national emergency.

There is reason to believe that the question of concerted representations to Japan by France, Britain and the United States has been carefully canvassed. France, it is believed, favours such representations. The United States, however, in accordance with its policy of avoiding international entanglements, prefers to remain free to take whatever independent action may appear necessary.

Great Britain, believing Tokyo really desires an amicable settlement but is embarrassed by the Kwangtung Army fire-crens, considers efforts can best be directed towards friendly mediation in order not to arouse antagonism in Japan and still further increase Tokyo's difficulties.—*Reuter*.

WASHINGTON HOPES

Washington, July 27.
Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced to-day that the United States Ambassadors at Tokyo and Peiping had been instructed to express the hope of the American Government to Chinese and Japanese Governments that hostilities could be avoided at Peiping.—*Reuter*.

The United Press adds that the attention of Chinese and Japanese has been drawn to the fact that the safety of a number of Americans may be jeopardised if fighting occurs. Officials emphasise that though similar to the American reminder to the Far East nations is separate from any Franco-British action.

AMBASSADORS SPEAK

Washington, July 27.
The American Ambassadors at Tokyo and Peiping have been instructed to express to the Japanese and Chinese Governments the hope that hostilities will be avoided in the Peiping area. Mr. Cordell Hull explained this action was taken independently of any undertaken or contemplated by other powers officials state they understand Mr. Hull issued instructions in view of the fact that the safety of some 1,300 Americans (Continued on Page 4.)

MADRID ADMITS GRAVE PLIGHT

Finest of Loyalist Units Decimated In Offensive

REBEL GRIP TIGHTENS

(Special to "Telegraph")

Madrid, July 27.

The pick of the Loyalist Army fought desperately on Madrid's western front to-day to check the most furious attack that Insurgents have made in more than a year of civil war. Italian troops, numbering 20,000, are reported to have joined the Moors, Foreign Legionnaires, Nationalist, Carlist and Fascist Spanish troops, as the climax of the battle nears.

General Francisco Franco, Insurgent commander-in-chief, is at the front, personally directing the attack, and the battle has developed into the most important the war has yet produced. The Loyalist position is serious.

It is confessed frankly that the fate of thousands of the best men in the Government army, including members of the famous International Brigades, hinges on the success with which reinforcements hold back the Insurgent drive. Losses on both sides are frightful.

Insurgent troops advanced with astonishing determination in the face of point-blank machine-gun fire to storm the Loyalist entrenchments. In the blistering sun of mid-summer, thousands of wounded lie on the battle ground without food or water, among the fast-rotting corpses of both great armies. It seems unbelievable that exhaustion has not brought both attackers and defenders to a halt.

Since dawn on Thursday last, when the Insurgents subjected Brunete to a six-hour bombardment that all but wounded the town into the ground, the rebels and Government men have been attacking and counter-attacking. Dirt-caked, the infantrymen fight on, despite hunger, thirst and exhaustion, like cornered animals beyond suffering.

Claim Tide Turning

From the Insurgent Army headquarters at Naval Carnero comes the report that the troops under General Franco have inflicted a serious defeat on the Loyalists in the Brunete sector at last and have captured great stores of ammunition and war supplies.

Eight Insurgent bombing squadrons, under protection of 50 fighting planes, give the Insurgents mastery of the air west of Madrid. Insurgent estimate officially that they have brought down 100 Loyalist machines during the present battle.—*United Press*.

Loyalist Outlook Gloomy

Paris, July 27.
A gloomy report of the Spanish Government's military position has been received from Havas News Agency. It is reported the Loyalists have lost 50 tanks in three days of fighting on the Madrid front.

Moreover, several Government brigades and battalions, noted for their valour have been practically annihilated. A whole Government battalion is reported to have joined the Insurgents, together with officers and arms, at Avila, north-west of Madrid.

Government losses in yesterday's fighting in the region of Mount Universal, on the Teruel front, when the Insurgents captured the villages of Royola and Calomarde, are estimated at 1,000 dead and wounded.

Loyalist forces are said to have become greatly demoralised, having placed their last hopes of victory in the present offensive.—*Reuter*.

Attack Repulsed

Madrid, July 27.
A renewed Insurgent attack on the Government trenches about a mile south of Villanueva de la Canada has been repulsed with the loss of 400 Moorish troops, according to a Madrid communiqué.—*Reuter Bulletin Service*.

British Ship Seized By Insurgents

London, July 27.

The British steamer *Mirapau* is stated to have been captured by the Insurgent armed cruiser *Ciudad de Valencia*, in Spanish territorial waters off Dijon, and taken to Ferrol.

The Insurgent ships fired one warning shot, and the *Mirapau* submitted immediately.—*Reuter*.

GUNS DON'T THREATEN GIBRALTAR

Eden Again Assure Commons Britain Alert To Situation

London, July 27.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons that two of the four large howitzer guns which have been mounted over the Straits and are reported to be threatening Gibraltar, have been removed. There were in the possession of the Spanish Government before the civil war, and the Government had been advised that had they been intended to threaten Gibraltar, they would have been differently disposed.

The howitzers were not seaward guns, said Mr. Eden, and were not a menace to shipping. The remainder of the guns in the Bay of Algeiras were secondary and few in number. All the guns were out-powered by Gibraltar's guns, and the Government, after careful consideration, saw no reason to raise any questions on the matter. There was no reason for anxiety.

The guns at Ceuta, added Mr. Eden, could not be said to threaten Gibraltar or shipping. The Government could be trusted to consider whatever importance they might have in relation to the whole circumstances, which were being constantly kept in view.—*Reuter*.



5 Jackets from one pattern

ODD jackets are odds-on favourites, among this season's fashion selections. And it's easy to see why, for you get your money's worth from them every time.

Take the five jackets Angrave has drawn here, for instance. With any one of them you can bring an old dress right up to front-line vogue. With the whole five of them you can deceive the world into thinking that your wardrobe holds a different outfit for every day of the week.

LOOK at the style at the bottom left-hand corner of the group. This is literally an any-and-every-occasion style. Make it of white waffle pique or of white sharkskin and you can wear it in town over a simple business frock in a plain colour or over a gay printed silk. If you're going to a dance where you won't meet your day-time colleagues you can wear the same coat over your summer dance frock. It's easily made, easily washed, easily ironed. If you make it of cotton starch it very slightly when you launder it and it will turn out marvellously crisp and fresh. You can have plainly set-in sleeves if you prefer them to the squared-up style.

Make it of flannel or blanket cloth, and it's the very thing for sports, country or travel wear.

Use organza, stiffened net, tulle, heavy ribbed silk or flowered satin for evening and it will be a fitting partner to your grander evening frocks.

NOW look at the top right-hand corner. A style for the smart-young-woman-about-town. Cotton waffle pique again, but this time printed. White on navy blue, perhaps, to wear with a navy skirt and white organdie blouse, or over a plain white or navy dress. Or two or three gay colours on white.

ON the centre figure is shown a cardigan made from this same pattern. Just a plain straightforward cardigan.

The sort of garment so many women like to have as a standby in the wardrobe but for which it is so often difficult to find a pattern.

You can use soft angora fabric for this, or a closely woven jersey cloth. And if you want to look ultra-smart on the golf course make it of felt.

AT the top left-hand corner is shown a little bolero jacket.

Angrave has sketched it for evening wear—for tulle, faille or metal tissue. But the style is a good all-day one which you can make up in a variety of materials. And if you're making up the slacks which I described last week I suggest you make up this bolero as a monkey jacket in the same material. It will make a grand beach outfit.

The little zouave jacket at the bottom is another useful garment—to add a splash of colour to a tired day or evening frock, or to give a little extra warmth. Less than a yard of material is needed for average sizes.

Susan Gay

These shorts won't take long

IT takes an hour to make these shorts. Make them in white linen for sport and in coloured or printed linen for the beach. You will need 1½ yards of material, one reel of silk to match, two snap fasteners, and two hooks and eyes.

Open the material and cut off a straight strip 5ins. x 36ins.—this is for the waistband. Then cut the remaining material across the centre (from selvage to selvage), making two pieces of material 20ins. x 36ins. Place these two pieces together and fold into three. The surface area will now be 20ins. x 12ins.

Now cut along the dotted lines as shown in the diagram.

There are now six flared sections. From the remaining pieces use the four triangles measuring 8ins. across the bottom. Cut these 7ins. in depth (measuring from the centre). Curve the top and bottom slightly (in the same way as for the larger flares). Join each two pieces together. This is for the gusset.

Join the Flares

SEW three large flares together. Join each three flares into a leg with a small flare, sewing from the bottom. Join the two legs from the top at the front, between the legs, but leave open for 8ins. at the back. Bind under the top side of the placet and make an extension on the under side (1½ in. when finished).

Cut the waistband to the right length. Sew on right side, fold, double, and catch down neatly on the wrong side. Sew two hooks and eyes to waistband, and two snap fasteners down placet. Hem up the bottom of the legs.

The shorts are quite all right left like this, but for those who prefer a

more "tailored" finish the following method will be found to be very simple and effective.

Gives better Finish

WITH the shorts on the right side fold down one-eighth inch from the edge. Do the same to all seams, then fold exactly in between the seams and sew in the same way. This makes the shorts appear to be made of several small sections and gives almost a pleated appearance without the trouble of pressing pleats.

COUNT THE
"TELEGRAPHS"
EVERYWHERE

If Your Child Is Irritable He May Have Worms.

The child troubled with worms is usually irritable, other indications of the presence of these parasites are irregular appetite, disturbed sleep, itching and irritation of the bowel opening, bad breath, picking of the nose, pain and swelling of the abdomen and grinding of the teeth during sleep.

The cause is generally due to the child having eaten fruit which is unripe or over-ripe, or food which is insufficiently cooked, or drinking impure water.

A few doses of Baby's Own Tablets is usually all that is needed to expel the worms with the minimum of discomfort to the child.

Mrs. A. Sawie, Quebec, Canada, says: "My boy was badly troubled with worms and was feverish and restless. Since giving him Baby's Own Tablets all signs of the worms have disappeared and he is now in good health and bright and cheerful."

As a corrective of the minor health troubles to which little children are subject Baby's Own Tablets are unsurpassed. They dispel constipation, correct colic and diarrhoea, help digestion, allay feverishness, relieve colds and croup, and at teething time they are invaluable, reducing inflammation in the gums, easing the pain, and inducing sound restful sleep. Obtainable at all chemists.

Baby's Own Tablets.

Tea-time Recipes from Australia

DOMINION visitors to England are exchanging cookery recipes with British housewives, so our menus and theirs should profit by extra variety.

Here are some Australian recipes for the tea table. As Australia is the home of a large slice of the dried fruit industry, sultanas figure very prominently in their cakes and bread, and according to an Australian Trade Authority here 55 per cent. of the sultanas used in the kitchens and bakeries in this country come from the Murray River district in Australia.

Try these excellent buns:

1½ lb. flour,
½ teaspoonful baking soda (bi-carbonate of soda),
2oz. castor sugar,
1 egg,
1 teaspoonful cream of tartar,
2oz. Australian butter,
2oz. picked Australian sultanas.
Method: Sift flour, with a pinch of soda, and mix with butter. Add the other dry ingredients. Beat salt into a basin and add it. Rub out the egg and add it. Rub out the egg with one or two tablespoonfuls milk, enough to make a soft dough. With a fork, place rough heaps of the mixture at equal distances on a greased

baking sheet. Brush with a little beaten egg, diluted with a tablespoonful milk.

Bake in a hot oven 20 to 25 minutes. Turn out on a cake rack and sprinkle with castor sugar. Temperature for electric stove 400° to 450° F. For thermostat controlled gas stoves No. 7.

Sultana scones are good, too, made like this.

9oz. flour,
1oz. lard,
1oz. butter,
2 level teaspoonfuls cream of tartar,
½ level teaspoonful bi-carbonate of soda,
2 dessertspoonfuls castor sugar,
2 dessertspoonfuls Australian sultanas.

Milk to mix.
Method: Wash, pick and dry the fruit. Sieve flour with cream of tartar and bi-carbonate of soda. Rub in the lard and butter, add sugar and fruit. Mix to a soft dough with milk.

Divide into two portions, and slightly roll each into a smooth lump so that it fits the sandwich tins which are to be used for baking. Grease tins and put one piece of dough into each. Brush with egg and put in a basin in which the egg was beaten fairly hot oven to bake for about 20 minutes. For electric ovens 450-500° F. Thermostat controlled gas stoves, No. 8, lowered slightly, if browning too much.

POPULAR RECORDS

- 9032—Good-Night My LovePrimo-Scala's Accordion Band.
- 9032—Swing Is In The Air. F.T.Jay Wilbur & His Music.
- 7190—Where Is The Sun?Leslie Hutchinson.
- 7511—Good-Night My Love. F.T.Harry Roy & His Orch.
- 7511—What Will I Tell My Heart. F.T.
- 7784—Sweetheart WaltzVictor Silvester & Ballroom Orch.
- 7784—September In The Rain. Q.S.
- 7708—Gone With The Wind To Care. S.F.T.
- 7708—My Heart Is Full Of Sunshine. Tango.Billy Thorburn & His Music.
- 7774—Summer Night. F.T.Eddie Carroll & Casani Club Orch.
- Love or Learn. F.T.

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IT IS SILLY, DARLING. I THOUGHT THE SAME. TIL I TRIED NONSPI. ITS SAFE.

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ABOUT "TOO SENSITIVE" SKIN

NONSPI OFFERS YOU THESE FOUR ESSENTIALS OF PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST UNDER-ARM MOISTURE:

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2. Nonspi may be used (a) directly by women whose delicate skin forces them to use deodorants half-strength, with soap half-way results.
3. Nonspi protection lasts from two to five days, and you can depend on it.
4. Nonspi's aliphatic-top-hat-like presents contamination. And there's no dripping of waste with this patented Nonspi applicator.

Yes, your skin is sensitive, too, especially under the arms. Be safe. Use non-irritating Nonspi as the dependable anti-perspirant and deodorant. One application protects you from two to five days. No under-arm moisture to ruin fine fabrics. At drug and department stores here, \$1 and \$1.50. Try it to-day.

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ANGEL-WINGED AIMEE STILL DRAWS CROWDS

They Laugh (At Her Jokes), Sing (With Bands), Pay (At Three Collections)

By TREVOR WIGNALL

Los Angeles, July 2.
HOLLYWOOD is only a few miles away, but as the painted city of films is not a place to visit on the Sabbath I decided to let it wait until later.

The air voyage of more than two thousand miles was such a success that when I have finished with California I shall fly straight back to New York (2,750 miles).

The air liner arrived dead on the minute, but my first discovery was that so many conventions are being held here that the main hotel was jammed.

Most of the inhabitants were out on the beaches, and there were said to be half a million at Santa Monica, twelve miles distant.

My Sunday, therefore, was as quiet as it would have been in London. I am not much of a picker of fight winners, but I am still pretty good at choosing things to write about. Last night I hesitated between Shirley Temple's new picture "Wee Willie Winkle" and Evangelist Aimee Semple McPherson. I chose Aimee.

5,000 SAW HER

The impression in America is that Sister Aimee has had her day and that her influence has waned; that was not borne out at the huge and ornate Angelus Temple.

The place was packed with five thousand and hundreds were turned away.

When Aimee's co-preacher, Floyd Johnson, asked visitors to California to declare themselves more than half the congregation stood up. Sister Aimee made a magnificent entrance.

Flooded with limelight she marched down the length of the church to roaring cheers wearing a beautiful white gown with drapings to her arms so arranged that when her arms were extended they exactly resembled wings.

She carried an enormous bunch of red roses and there were gardenias in her vestments. On her bosom was a vast cross.

On either side of her were white-robed angels. In front a brass band and behind another orchestra of guitars and a terrific trombone player.

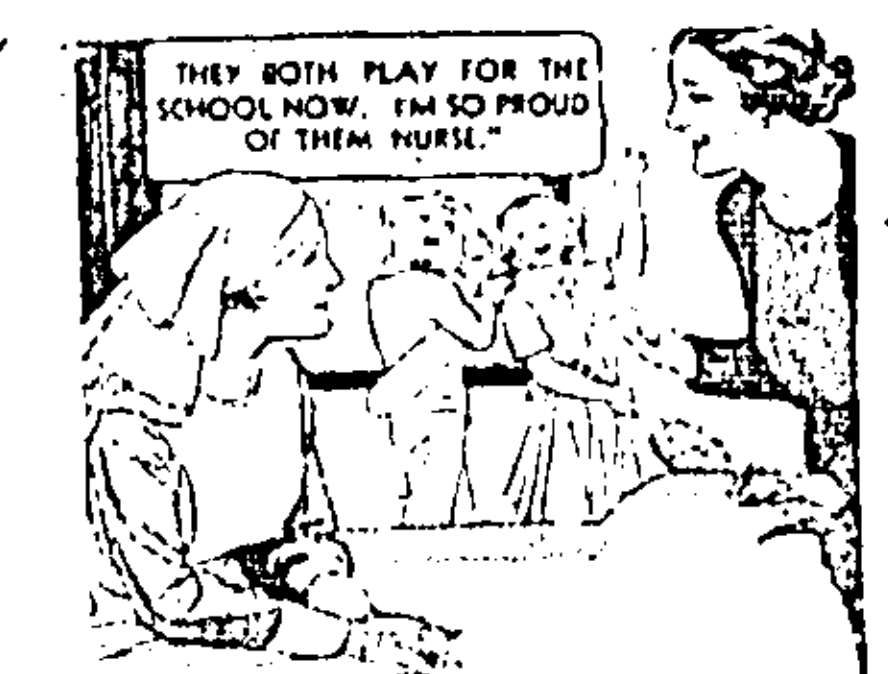
She is a restless woman, and for the three hours she was on the stage she was fussing with her Marcelled golden hair, fiddling with a microphone or issuing loud orders to her many attendants.

Throughout the proceedings there was as much premeditated comedy and laughter as solemnity and fervent "amen's."

Aimee continually cracked jokes, the richest of which preceded one of the three collections. She asked the gathering the difference between a Scot and a canoe. The answer appeared to be that a canoe can tip.

AIMEE'S DOG

Even during the one-hour sermon Aimee indulged mainly in anecdotes.



"You have every right to be, Mrs. Evans. I can see a wonderful improvement since you took my advice about 'California Syrup of Figs'."

"I could tell from what you said that there must be toxin in their systems. When children are cross and peevish and lose interest in their food and games, you can be practically sure it's an accumulation of poisonous matter upsetting their insides. I've seen it no often! Just cleanse the system in a safe, natural way, children go ahead like wildfire."

"But do be sure always to give them 'California Syrup of Figs.' It's a natural fruit laxative which safely cleanses and purifies the bloodstream and creates a fine healthy appetite."

"Keep on with the weekly dose of 'California Syrup of Figs,' Mrs. Evans. It's a fine laxative for young and old. As a matter of fact I use it myself and advise you to adopt it for the whole family."

Be sure to get the genuine "California Syrup of Figs."

"California Syrup of Figs"
NATURE'S OWN LAXATIVE

Her sermon was illustrated with strange noise through loud-speakers, by the appearance of a small dog which Aimee took into her arms and hugged, by the warblings of a male quartet and by a series of tableaux vivants.

These latter reminded me of my small-boy days when I was leading performer at Band of Hope entertainments.

Aimee looked youthful and lovely with a black curtain to silhouette her form and with every light in the building focused on her face. She made great play with her stalwart son, whom she called forward to kiss to add to her words.

The rather amateurish tableaux were intended to illustrate the spots to which good and bad are destined.

Aimee spoke extempore and was never at a loss for a phrase. She indicated when applause and "amen's" were desired, but all through there was clapping of hands and cheers.

The most astonishing event of the evening was an honest-to-goodness wedding on the stage with organ and bands all playing the Wedding March.

Aimee officiated, and save for the omission of the word "obey" the ceremony was practically identical with that of the Church of England.

MEXICAN BRIDE

The couple were Mexicans. The bride was dressed in white and was attended by bridesmaids; the bridegroom wore a dinner jacket with a white tie. No surprise was shown by the gathering when Aimee suddenly kissed both on the lips.

Two-thirds of the congregation were women, who were compelled to remove their hats when Aimee appeared. She says she will shortly conduct another campaign in England, but I noticed that her angels are not so young and attractive women, but middle-aged matrons.

When I left the building I asked a policeman where I could find a taxi. He laughed loudly and explained that taxis do not wait outside Angelus Temple as they never have fares. This was proved by the long line of trams, which suggests that most of Aimee's worshippers are lowly and ill-paid.

To me her sermon and general fluttering about provided remarkable entertainment, but the only proposal I care to make is that she should be stopped from singing. Invariably she sang her own songs, the words of which were no better than her voice but I thank her for a Sunday night the like of which had never before been included in my experiences.

Husbands Must Not Say 'My Baby'

WHEN a husband in Wimbledon Police Court referred to his baby as "my child," the chairman (Mr. Edwin Trim) interrupted him.

"I don't like the way you say 'my child,'" said Mr. Trim. "Why don't you say 'our child.' A baby is a joint affair, isn't it?"

Doris Maud Smith, young and pretty wife of Thomas Edward Smith, Wimbledon Corporation employee, had complained to the magistrates that during her two years' married life her husband treated her like a servant.

"He ordered me about the house and was cruel when he did not like the meals I got him," she said.

Mrs. Smith applied for a separation, alleged persistent cruelty, and said she was afraid of her husband.

'TRY TO MAKE UP'

"I did not treat her as a slave," Mr. Smith said. "I respect my wife."

Mr. Trim suggested that the two should try to make up their differences.

"If he will change his ways I will go back to him," Mrs. Smith said.

Mr. Smith promised, the case was adjourned, and the two left court together.



WHAT A HEADACHE FOR M. BLUM!—Tangled political and financial affairs of France caused Premier Leon Blum many a headache before he and his Cabinet resigned, recently. Here he tells about it to Paul Faure, State Minister (back to camera), and Max Dormoy, right. All three are in the new cabinet, with M. Blum as President of the Council of Ministers.

Back Into Fire After Rescue He Forgot

SIXTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD

retired street sweeper John Burton, of Preston, rescued a mother and her two children from a blazing house recently forgot he had saved the children, and turned back into an upstairs room.

He heard shouts for him to return, still almost unconscious down a ladder to safety. When he recovered he said, "I went back because the children's cries were ringing in my ears. I thought they were still there." Mrs. Brock, of Inghamstreet, Preston, and her children, aged five and three, were trapped in a bedroom when their kitchen below became a raging furnace. Burton, a neighbour, went through the kitchen, up the stairs through smoke and flames, carried the three to the window, where two other men had placed a ladder.

BIG CHANGES IN FUTURE OF MEDICINE

—Sir Farquhar Buzzard

Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, recently hinted at big changes in the organisation and practice of medicine when he presented prizes at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.

"The old idea," he said, "of the doctor who knew all that there was wrong with the patient as soon as he entered the room is rather faded."

"I think you will all agree that the day is past when any doctor can really work as an isolated unit."

"BRIBERY OR CORRUPTION"

"It is quite true that at present a doctor in practice, is probably able by hook or by crook, or by favour, or by bribery or corruption, to obtain most of the help he needs for his patients, but that condition of things is unsatisfactory, and certainly uneconomic."

"I believe that the whole organisation of medical services on a much greater scale than ever before is not only imminent, but absolutely necessary on all grounds—those of efficiency and those of economy."

'Plane Blown To Bits

THREE DIE

(By A Correspondent)

Stanton Lang (Staffs),

June 30.

ALL that remains of a new-type R.A.F. bomber plane that crashed near here to-day are tattered bits strewn half a mile round a pile of wreckage.

All that remains to prove that three young R.A.F. men were killed in it were a bunch of keys, a penknife, and the flight-sheets bearing the names of the crew on the flight.

Young Sergeant-Pilot Edward Moorhouse, who had just risen from the ranks to qualify for his wings, took the machine up from Bicester. Flying with him as observers to gain experience were Aircraftmen Sydney Terbest William Coomber and Alfred George Martin.

FLAME SHOT UP

As the bomber approached this sleepy village of 200 people, Mrs. Jack Lloyd, of Lythe Bank-cottages, heard the crescendo of its engines come over the hills by Ludlow.

Their roar became a popping and spluttering. Then she heard the clatter of her husband dropping his milking buckets.

Running to her door she glimpsed a huge, camouflaged airplane as it disappeared behind a bank.

"Then," she said to me to-night, "there was an explosion that seemed to rock the cottage and a great piece of flame shot up."

"Bits of the plane were still flying through the air," said her husband to me. "When the ambulance arrived the men were told that some people had been killed, but there were no bodies to be moved."

Police, when they reached the spot, found scattered bits of the plane, "hardly enough to make a perambulator," as one of them put it.

Scraps of painted markings and figures, pieces of cloth blown into tree branches, were identified from the flight sheets as parts of one of the planes of No. 90 Bomber Squadron, Bicester.

Want War Minister To Wear Kilt

London, July 1.
When Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha (War Minister) addressed the Annual conference of the Scottish National Liberals, they want him to wear a kilt. Sir William Baird, Scottish Nat-Liberals Chairman said on Friday "There can be no excuse because he has the Gordons and the Camerons in his charge as War Minister. If he cannot get a kilt, I will supply mine." —Our Own Correspondent.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY SERIOUS FALLING OFF THE PAY QUESTION

(By A Military Correspondent)

The serious falling off of enlistment into the Regular Army is the first problem that will engage the attention of Mr. Hore-Belisha at the War Office. In spite of the efforts of the last two years, the number of recruits joining has failed to make good the wastage due to discharge on expiration of time. The figures for this year are likely to be the worst for many years.

Mr. Duff Cooper had a good deal of success in his campaign to draw attention to the needs of the Territorial Army. It is a fairly easy task to appeal to the patriotism of those in steady employment. It is not nearly so easy to attract men to a Service where conditions of pay are so low that a man drawing his allowance from the Public Assistance funds is a lot better off in the matter of money to spend.

Recruits for the Navy and the Air Force can be obtained easily. Conditions of life in these Services and the prestige which attaches to being a sailor or an airman may have something to do with this, but the main attraction is that in either of these services pay is much better than in the Army.

The reply of the Treasury to any suggestion that the basic rate of pay in the Army should be raised is that the basic rate in the Navy and the Air Force would have to be raised at the same time. This is a perfectly correct answer from the Treasury viewpoint, and, indeed, is the only one they can make. It is not, however, the basic rate of the soldier's pay which needs attention.

NOTHING FOR SPECIALISTS

All that is necessary is that the soldier should be given the same facilities as in the Navy or the Air Force for obtaining extra pay for special efficiency. In the Navy and Air Force specialists of all kinds draw pay for their special work. In the Army the specialist draws practically nothing. His arm can be stiff with badges denoting special qualifications without any apparent effect on his weekly pay-sheet.

Tradesmen in the Army do, of course, draw extra pay, but the number of these ranks is comparatively small.

In the last Army Estimates the soldier was told that he could not be given a rise, but that the grievance of "stoppages," whereby his pay, small as it is, is reduced, would be removed. This promise has not been fulfilled. The benefit to the soldier by the time the complicated book-keeping arrangements of the Army have done their work is very small indeed.

The possible recruit is not impressed by the promise of better barracks in a few years' time, nor is the question of foreign service the bugbear it is made out to be. The only real matter of interest is pay, the amount from the pay which can be allocated to the help of the soldier's family and the amount he has over for his amusements.

A PLAIN ISSUE

The issue before Mr. Hore-Belisha is a plain one. The Regular Army is necessary as "Keeper of the King's Peace" all over the Empire. Unless men can be attracted into the Army in sufficient numbers to make good wastage and bring the units up to strength the whole of our army system will break down. A complete reorganisation of the system will then be the only remedy.

Equipment without men is useless. To reorganise army pay so that an efficient man can earn reasonable wages as he does in the Navy and the Air Force will undoubtedly be a big task. It is, however, necessary.



Tell me, doctor...

I wanted to ask you about blood poisoning. The children are always scratching their hands and cutting their knees. And now Mrs. Edwards' boy, you know, is in bed with a terrible leg. Tell me, is there something pleasant I could keep handy, some really reliable precaution?

'Dettol,' the modern antiseptic, is a highly effective weapon against germs of septic infection. It is the gentle antiseptic—clean, clear, pleasant to use, yet deadly to every germ. Non-poisonous, non-staining—yet promptly used in time of accident it may save you untold pain and danger. Never neglect a cut or scratch, however small. Even a tiny break in the skin is a wide-open gateway for the germs that set up blood-poisoning. Disinfect at once with 'Dettol.' The way to prevent blood-poisoning is to kill the germs that cause it.



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TIN RESERVE
STOCK PLANPREPARATION URGED
AGAINST NECESSITY

London, July 27.

It may be urged that talk of reconstituting the buffer stock of tin in some form or other is premature, said Sir Harry Peel, president at the annual meeting of the Tin Producers' Association here. But he added that although the time might not be opportune for the formation of a reserve stock it seemed to him this opportunity should be taken to consider in advance how such stocks should be formed.

Their administration was an important matter, too, he went on, and it was necessary to study details of such a development so that the Association could be ready with its plans against the time when a reserve stock might become essential.—*Reuter.*

OIL PROSPECTING
IN BRITAINNEARLY 70 LICENCES
ISSUED

London, July 27.

Discussing the mining industry in the House of Commons to-day, Captain H. F. C. Crookshanks, Secretary for Mines, stated that sixty-nine licences had been issued by the Government for oil prospecting in England. The land over which oil is being prospected was about 22 per cent. of the whole area of the country.

Captain Crookshanks added that the production of coal in Britain was being well maintained, though the export trade was bad, chiefly owing to the loss of the Spanish market.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

ROYAL VISIT
TO IRELANDKING AND QUEEN
DEPART

London, July 27.

The King and Queen left London to-day for Stranraer en route for the brief official visit to Belfast. Their Majesties were accompanied by Sir Alexander Hardinge, Sir Samuel Hoare and Viscount Gage. The party will sleep aboard the royal yacht, Victoria and Albert to-night, and will leave for Belfast to-morrow morning.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

SITUATION GRAVE,
NOT CRITICAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

In Peiping would be endangered by any fighting there.

Mr. Hull says the State Department has been in almost daily contact with the Japanese and Chinese Ambassadors in Washington and has taken every opportunity to promote a peaceful settlement in North China.

In reply to a question, Mr. Hull stated the invoking of the Nine Power Treaty had not yet been considered.—*Reuter.*

NEW CONSUL FOR TOKYO

Moscow, July 27.

M. Mikhail Salavitsky, Soviet Consul-General at Harbin since 1931, has been appointed Ambassador to Japan in succession to M. Yuruncoff.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH DEFENCE VOTES

London, July 27.

Only a few members of the House of Commons to-day voted against the defence votes. Labour members refrained from voting.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

WATER LEVELS

FOR WEST, NORTH AND
EAST RIVERS

The River Conservancy Bureau for Kwangtung Province issues the following report on water levels, in metres, for the West, North and East Rivers:

Place of observation	Record	20/7	21/7
West River at Wuchow	124.20	-0.70	+3.11
West River at Shihing	112.50	0	+1.75
North River at Tsinan	120	0	+1.00
North River at Shantung	124.1	-1.32	+0.57
East River at Shantung	124.2	-0.82	+0.37

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of \$2.00 per Share has been declared, for the half year ended 30th June, 1937, payable on Thursday, 5th August, 1937, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company, Kowloon.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, 28th July to Thursday, 5th August, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

F. H. CRAPNELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1937.

THE HONG KONG SOCIETY
FOR THE PROTECTION OF
CHILDREN.

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. Secretaries, H.K.S.P.C. c/o C.P.O. Box No. 513, Hongkong, or the Inspector, 40, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor, or the Inspector, Violet Peel Health Centre, Wanchai; or the Inspector, 12, Sai Young Choi Street, 1st floor, Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

JAPANESE ATTACKING
PEIPING

(Continued from Page 1.)

the whole 29th Army from the Peiping area.—*Reuter.*

NANKING SENDS AID

Nanking, July 28 (8.05 a.m.) It is learned a reliable quarters that the Central Government has despatched troops from Peiping to support the 29th Army, which is defying the Japanese in this area.

A representative of the 29th Army stated that after General Sung Chieh-yan had formally rejected the Japanese ultimatum, Japanese troops attacked from four sides of Peiping and encircled the city yesterday afternoon.—*United Press.*

UPROAR IN PEIPING

Shanghai, July 28 (8.05 a.m.) Private radio advices from Peiping indicate the city is in an uproar. But there are no details of developments.

Meanwhile, in Tientsin reports that communications have been destroyed inland by a terrific storm of wind and rain, which swept over Hopei early Wednesday. Telegraph poles are down and the roads are blocked, and there is much other damage. This hampers the authorities in obtaining news from various sections of the country.—*United Press.*

ATTACKING FROM AIR

Shanghai, July 28 (8.58 a.m.) The Domet News Agency correspondent at Tientsin states the Japanese military headquarters there issued a communique to-day that Japanese troops in the Peiping area had commenced operations against Hsinyuan barracks at 5.30 a.m. They had bombed Nanyuan barracks from the air at 6.20 a.m., and had inflicted heavy losses in both attacks, it was stated.—*United Press.*

SUICIDE STORY

INQUIRY INTO DEATH OF
LADY CARDIGAN

London, July 27.

The fact that her mother also died from suicide was disclosed at a Westminster inquest to-day on Lady Cardigan, who fell from the seventh floor window of the Savoy Hotel on July 24.

Lord Cardigan in evidence said his wife was depressed when she left home on July 22 without disclosing her destination. She wrote him a rather alarming letter on July 23, not giving her whereabouts and concluding, "God bless you. You have nothing to blame yourself for."

Lord Cardigan said he immediately communicated with the police. Another witness stated he found Lady Cardigan's room in a state of chaos. The pillows were scattered with blood. Glassware was smashed to fragments. He stated that upon her arrival at the Hotel she refused food and medical attention. Her request for drink was refused. She locked herself in her suite and apparently smashed things in the room. She cut her arm with a safety razor and broke the water bottle, swallowing portions of the glass.

The Coroner declared it was evident that Lady Cardigan intended to commit suicide in circumstances in which her intentions could not be frustrated. The verdict was suicide while of unsound mind.—*Reuter.*

Lady Cardigan was formerly Miss Joan Salter, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

NEW YORK STOCK
EXCHANGESWAN, CULBERTSON &
FRITZ LATEST REPORTS

New York, July 27.

S. C. & F. Dow Jones Summary of to-day's market: The market to-day was dull and trading was light, with most leaders showing small losses. Traders awaited the U.S. Steel report which followed the close of the market. Sugars faltered on the Street's anticipation that Congress would extend sugar legislation, which would maintain sugar traders, but would trample mercantile demand. The Bonds Market and the Curb Exchange were both irregularly lower.

S. C. & F. New York office cables: Stocks: The market appeared to be marking time, awaiting the announcement regarding U.S. Steel earnings and dividend after the close to-day. The movements were confident, but within narrow limits, as traders stood by for a possible clue to the near-by trend of the market. We still feel that some further moderate reaction is likely, following which a more aggressive resumption of the upward trend should be witnessed. Business failures for the week amounted to 148. Bank deposits for the week totalled \$15,018,000,000.

Cotton: The market has evidently discounted the possibility of a 14,500,000-bale crop, which has not yet made any important impression on the market. Any decrease in the condition of the crop or a materially lower Government estimate could result in a sharp advance. Due to the present better technical position, sentiment has slightly improved.

Wheat: Export demand is improving. Cash and mill interests were buyers. Drought complaints for the Argentine and from Australia are attracting attention. Germany has issued an order that no wheat shall be used in that country for any other purpose than human consumption. There is some belief of a 150,000,000-bushel U.S. surplus for all of which foreign demand is expected. The tone of the market has improved and prices advanced towards the close.

Corn: New crop futures are apparently levelling off and better support is expected for September. There are 471,000 bushels for intended delivery to-morrow to-day was featureless. Some short-covering of hedges released by sales of actuals constituted the chief source of buying.

Sugar: The market to-day was very quiet and steady. Selling still mostly consisted of September liquidation which was met by buying by Cuban shorts.

REUTER QUOTATION

Dow Jones Averages:

	July 26	July 27
30 Industrials	184.42	184.24
20 Rails	54.83	54.40
20 Utilities	30.65	30.32
40 Bonds	101.79	101.09
11 Commodity Index	67.27	67.50

U.S. COMMODITY
PRICESLATEST CABLED
QUOTATIONS

New York, July 27.

The following quotations on the New York commodity exchange are issued by Reuter:

New York Cotton

	10/85/87	11/17/19
October	10.85/87	11.17/19
December	10.80/82	11.15/17
January	10.84/86	11.20/20
March	10.88/90	11.27/27
May	11.03/03	11.31/31
Spot	11.40	11.57

New York Rubber

	10/34	18/41
July	10.34	18.41
September	18.38/39	18.45/45
December	18.49/53	19.55/56
January	18.54	18.59
March	18.60/65a	19.64/64
May	18.70	18.76

Sales for the day—3,300 tons.

Chicago Wheat

	118 1/8	122 1/4/122 1/2
July	118 1/8 <td>122 1/4/122 1/2 </td>	122 1/4/122 1/2
Sept.	118 1/8 <td>118 1/4/118 1/2 </td>	118 1/4/118 1/2
Dec.	118 1/8 <td>120 1/4/120 1/2 </td>	120 1/4/120 1/2

Monday's Sales: 55,553,000 bushels.

Chicago Corn

	104 1/4/104	102 1/4/102 1/2
July	104 1/4/104 <td>102 1/4/102 1/2 </td>	102 1/4/102 1/2
Sept.	97 1/8 <td>97 1/8/97 1/2 </td>	97 1/8/97 1/2
Dec.	72 1/2/72 1/2 <td>73 1/2/73 1/2 </td>	73 1/2/73 1/2

Winnipeg Wheat

	130 1/2	137 1/2/137 1/2
July	130 1/2 <td>137 1/2/137 1/2 </td>	137 1/2/137 1/2
Oct.	131 1/2 <td>131 1/2/131 1/2 </td>	131 1/2/131 1/2
Dec.	127 1/2/127 1/2 <td>128 1/2/128 1/2 </td>	128 1/2/128 1/2

FOREIGN DECORATIONS

The King has granted to Captain John Anthony Vere Morse, R.N., Royal licence and authority to wear the Red Cross with Blue and White Border of the Order of the Brilliant Jade, conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China for his services as Adviser on Training to the Chinese Navy.

The King has granted to Colonel Sir John Chappell Warre, Royal licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Second Class (Civil Division) of the Order of Al-Rafidain, conferred upon him by the King of Iraq for his services during the disturbances on the Middle Euphrates in 1935.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS

H.M.S. Olympus and H.M.S. Sandwich left Hongkong on Monday to join the fleet at Weihaiwei. H.M.S. Cricket has left Ichang for Hankow.

Shipping Intelligence

Shipping Companies are requested to forward, as early as possible information regarding arrivals, departures, time and mooring place and other movements. Urgent information should be telephoned to the shipping Editor, Phone 26615.

PORT DIRECTORY

ANKING (H. & S.), Talkoo Dock, ANHUI (H. & S.), Talkoo Dock, MAUSANG (J.M.), B.22, SOOCHOW (H. & S.), Talkoo Dock.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
SARPEDON (H. & S.) from Europe, 4 p.m., Holt's Wharf, 30331.

SAILED YESTERDAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
ANDRE LEON (M.M.) for Europe, 8 a.m., Kowloon Wharf, 2008.
SARPEDON (H. & S.) for Europe, 4 p.m., Holt's Wharf, 30331.
SARPEDON (H. & S.) for Europe, 4 p.m., Holt's Wharf, 30331.

ARRIVING TO-DAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
ACHILLES (H. & S.) from Europe, 6 a.m., Holt's Wharf, 30331.
SANDVIKEN (J.M.) from Canton, 8 a.m., B.2, 30331.
SWARTENHOUT (J.C.J.L.) from Saigon, 11 a.m., A.7, 28001.

SAILING TO-DAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given.)
PAUL DOUMER (M.M.) for Haiphong, 4 p.m., B.2, 30331.
SANDVIKEN (J.M.) for Shanghai, 6 p.m., B.2.
SARPEDON (H. & S.) for Colombo, daylight, Holt's Wharf, 30331.

ASSAULT PROVED

WOMAN'S CHARGE AGAINST
BROTHER-IN-LAW

Stating that if it were not for the perjured evidence of Fung Lin-chi, a witness for the defence, defendant might have "got away with it," Mr. K. M. A. Barnett convicted Chan Fook-sing, alias Robert Chan, at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday of assault on Yeung Man-sai, 20, his sister-in-law, by throwing two buckets of urine over her in Nam Cheung Street on July 6. Defendant was fined \$10, and ordered to pay \$10 amends to complainant. Defendant and his brother, complainant's husband, were bound over to keep the peace for one year.

Defective Sergeant Franklin prosecuted.

Chan Chung, P.C.C.454, stated that he went to the house and knocked on the door. A man answered and told witness to go away as nothing had happened. There was a smell of urine on the stairs.

Defendant stated that complainant and his wife were on good terms. On July 6 about 2 p.m. he left the Nam Cheung School. Previous to going out his elder brother had made arrangements to go to the cinema that night. About 8.45 p.m. they met at the Yat Cheung cafe, after which they went together to the cinema. Defendant did not go back to the school after the show but went to a friend's house in Hennessy Road where he stayed the night.

Chan Lik-kee, complainant's husband, stated that his wife was staying with her sister in Shumshulpo. He did not know that his daughter was ill. After corroborating defendant's story regarding the visit to the cinema, witness said that he had left instructions at the school that his wife should not be admitted. He returned after the cinema. Witness stated that he could not have his family living at the school.

His Worship remarked that it would make him blush to admit the shameful things that witness had stated.

Other Evidence

Fung Lin-chi, 28, teacher, stated that he arrived at the school about 8 p.m. About 9 p.m. a woman came to the school and knocked on the door. The servant boy answered it and would not open the door. Defendant was not at the school and Chan Lik-kee left about 8 p.m.

Wan Lui-cho, 17, the servant boy, stated that he went to bed at 8 p.m. and did not know if anyone came back after that. He did not answer the door. The Headmaster, Chan Lik-kee, did not return that night.

Yeung Choi, 20, a student, corroborated this story and added also that the headmaster did not return that night.

His Worship said that he had decided which of the two sides had been committing perjury. That there had been an assault could not be denied by the evidence of the police constable that there was urine on the stairs. Defendant was convicted.

Defective Sergeant Franklin stated that defendant had formerly been a Sub-Inspector of Police but had been dismissed under one year's service. These assaults had been complained of before. Defendant was not concerned, but his family was. They had happened on three occasions, but the people concerned could not be found.

EX-MISSIONARY'S DEATH

London, July 27.
The death has occurred of Dr. W. S. Palmer, former surgeon to the Chinese Mission Hospital at Changchow.—*Reuter.*

ARRIVING TO-MORROW

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)

BEHAR (P. & O.) from Shanghai, 27/21.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN (C.P.S.) from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf, 24049.
PRESIDENT JACKSON (Dollar) from Manila, Kowloon Wharf, 28171.

SAILING TO-MORROW

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)

DUISBURG (Jebson) for Cebu, 26661.

PRESIDENT JACKSON (Dollar) for Japan, Kowloon Wharf, 28171.

VESSELS DUE

ANNA MAERSK (Jebson), July 28.
ANTENOR (H. & S.), Aug. 13.
BADEN (Jebson), Aug. 27.
CHIANGTE (H. & S.), Aug. 5.
CITY OF EVANSVILLE (Bank), Aug. 9.

CORTELLAZZO (L.L.), Aug. 10.
CHIANGTE (H. & S.), Aug. 5.
DONGKING (H. & S.), Aug. 10.
EMPRESS OF ASIA (C.P.S.), Aug. 10.
FOYESSBANK (Bank), Aug. 22.
EMPRESS OF ASIA (C.P.S.), Aug. 10.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (C.P.S.), Aug. 27.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN (C.P.S.), July 30.

GAOSTERKERK (Jebson), Aug. 21.

GNEISENAU (Jebson), Aug. 15.

HAFOR MOON (N.Y.K.), July 30.

KUMBLERLAND (Jebson), Aug. 15.

MARON (H. & S.), Aug. 13.

MEMNON (H. & S.), Aug. 9.

MENELEUS (H. & S.), Aug. 23.

NAPLUNA (Burns Philp), Aug. 4.

PANTANA (C.A.C.), Aug. 8.

STENTOR (H. & S.), Aug. 10.

SWARTENHOUT (J.C.J.L.), July 28.

TEUCER (H. & S.), Aug. 12.

TAKONGA (Dodwell), Aug. 17.

TONGKING (J.C.J.L.), July 31.

TONGKING (J.C.J.L.), Aug. 9.

TRAVER (Jebson), Aug. 10.

TYNDAREUS (H. & S.), Aug. 9.

COOLIE DROWNED

WENT FOR SWIM FROM A
SANITARY BARGE

Death by drowning, having been overcome by the strong current, was the verdict returned by the jury at the inquiry which was held yesterday at the Kowloon Magistrate into the death of Tang Sik, 27, a sanitary coolie, whose body was found on the beach at Cha Po Ling on July 4. Mr. K. M. A. Barnett sat as Coroner, the jury being comprised of Messrs. Shum Hon-cheung (Foreman), Fung Chi-ling and Usaf Sham Suddin.

Dr. G. S. Henry stated that the internal organs of the body were too decomposed to form a reason for death. The man could have been dead for some days, possibly four. Lead was recovered from the refuse barge W, stated that at 8 a.m. on July 2 the barge was off Cha Po Ling. They anchored some few hundred yards from the refuse dump because the current was too strong. After their meal, Tang Sik stated that he wanted to swim. Witness could not allow him to do so as it was not safe. Later witness was told that Tang Sik had swum ashore. When he did not return, witness thought that he must have drowned and went ashore to make enquiries. A report was made. It was not unusual for the coolies to go swimming. The body was next seen by witness in the mortuary.

Lau Ngau, 37, coolie, stated that he went in swimming that day and soon after getting in the water witness saw Tang Sik jump in as well. Tang was not seen again by witness. Au Chi, 29, cook, deposed to having discovered the body on the beach at Cha Po Ling and recognising it as that of Tang Sik.

Formal evidence of the police constable who went to view the body was taken, after which the jury gave its verdict.

KOWLOON BUSES

CONCESSION TO ENABLE
LONGER JOURNEYS

Commencing on August 1, the Kowloon Motor Bus Company will initiate an alteration in their charge on sections designed to give a concession to passengers without actually reducing the fares. The Kowloon Residents' Association have long been pressing for a reduction and this is how the Company has decided to meet their request.

Under present conditions, a passenger mounting a bus between two sections, pays his initial fare—10 cents in the first class and five cents in the second—which will, however, only take him to the end of the section in which he commenced to travel.

Introduced on August 1, the passenger's initial fare will not only pay for the part section, assuming he has again mounted between two sections, but will take him over the whole of the following section.

For example, to-day a passenger could get into the second class part of the bus at Argyle Street and pay five cents for the part section which ends at the Majestic. He would then have to pay another five cents to complete the journey to the Star Ferry. From August 1 he will be able to travel from Argyle Street to the Star Ferry for five cents.

On Route

The Hongkong Telegraph

SEVENTH ANNUAL

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC

COMPETITION

June—August, 1937

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

(Donated by "Hongkong Telegraph")

TWO SILVER TROPHIES, VALUED \$250

(Donated by Ilford, Ltd., London)

BELL & HOWELL FILMO STRAIGHT EIGHT MOVIE CAMERA AND CASE, VALUED \$250

(Donated by Filmo Depot, Hongkong)

TWO SILVER CUPS FOR SPECIAL CORONATION CELEBRATION SECTION

(Donated by Dr. F. Bunje and Mr. J. C. M. Grenham)

COUPONS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS

(Donated to the value of \$125 by Helmut Nocht and to the value of \$50 by Agfa China Company)

THE ILFORD TROPHIES WILL BE AWARDED TO THE BEST AND SECOND BEST ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS.

OTHER PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:—

SECTION ONE:

FOR STORY-TELLING PICTURES

First Prize: Bell and Howell Filmo Straight Eight Movie Camera, with case, valued \$250, donated by Filmo Depot, Hongkong.

Second Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$25, donated by Helmut Nocht.

Third Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION TWO:

GENERAL PICTORIAL SECTION (VIEWS, ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPES, SEASCAPES, HUMAN AND ANIMAL STUDIES)

First Prize: \$75 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Second Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$50, donated by Helmut Nocht.

Third Prize: \$30 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Fourth Prize: \$20 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Consolation Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

READ THE RULES CAREFULLY.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- 3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be lightly posted on back of entry.
- 4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries in the Telegraph is reserved.
- 5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- 6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
- 7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures, and must be mounted on hand-coloured photographs are ineligible.
- 8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- 9.—No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- 10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, and, except in the Children's Section, must be of one of the following sizes:—10" by 14", 10" by 12", 10" by 8".
- 11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- 12.—Members of the Staffs of Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- 13.—The decisions of the Judges shall be final.
- 14.—As the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

COMMENCE SENDING IN YOUR ENTRIES NOW.

USE THIS FORM AND LIGHTLY PASTE IT ON THE BACK OF EACH ENTRY.

Collect these Forms which will be printed daily.

ENTRY FORM

SECTION

NAME

ADDRESS

DATE

Please use block letters and paste this on back of each Entry. If entered in Children's Section, parent please countersign here.

The Bookshelf

By "The Bookman"

It is a welcome relief to turn from Far Eastern unrest to the exceptionally well-written sketches on Oriental life which are contained in "The Green Edge of Asia," by Richard Pyke (Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. London; 6s.). The author writes as an observant traveller and he invests his vignettes with a charm of style which is altogether satisfying. There is, too, a vein of quiet humour running through his work, although he can also write effectively in serious mood, witness the chapter, "China How Long?" in which he speculates on the eventual consequences of that nation's contact with Western ideas.

Most of the chapters have already appeared in *The Listener*, but they have been re-written in part. All in all, the volume is marked by distinct literary merit and should appeal alike to those who know the East by contact and those whose knowledge is confined to what they have read. We can commend it as a serious one of the best of its type which we have had the pleasure to review.

FLYING ROUND THE WORLD

"Flying Round the World," by Dr. Bolivar Lang Falconer (The Stratford Company, Boston, Mass.; U.S. \$1.50) is a record in diary form of the aerial voyage made last year by the author when he established the record of being the first paid passenger to circle the globe entirely by air. The journey covered 20,130 miles of travel which began and ended at Dallas, Texas, in the course of which, incidentally, he touched at Hongkong. He had originally planned to make the trip in twenty-six days, and would have done so but for the fact that the Clipper plane which he counted on taking from Manila to San Francisco decided to carry mail only on the date he had fixed.

No pretence to literary merit is made by the author, but the volume is, none the less, of consuming interest, and the writer has the knack of compressing into a few words the most outstanding facts associated with the numerous places at which he called. One little story which he tells of Wake Island is worth repeating. When the first 11 men landed there last year to build the airport for Clippers, they were allowed forty pounds of baggage each. Three of them asked if they might combine weights and order one article for the three. When the request was conceded by the Superintendent, they replied: "Bring us a 120-pound blonde!"

The volume is freely illustrated, and, as a co-worker of the author remarks in a preface, the story is well worth expanding.

"PENGUIN" BOOKS

When Penguin Books, Ltd., London, decided to issue, at the popular price of sixpence each, authoritative volumes for people who want to keep abreast of the changes in the outlook of science and thought which are affecting our everyday lives, they set themselves against the conception that such books would appeal only to a limited public of well-to-do people. The success of the experiment has more than justified the publishers.

Ten more volumes have now been added to the list, bringing the total up to a round hundred. The wide ground covered will be indicated by a recital of the titles of these additions: "Ghost Stories of an Antiquary," by Dr. M. R. James; "The Hampdenshire Wonder," by J. D. Beresford; "Wild Strawberries," by Angela Thirkell; "Saturday Night at the Greyhound," by John Hampson; "The Man Who Was Thursday," by G. K. Chesterton; "Selected Modern Short Stories," by H. E. Bates, Martin Armstrong, H. A. Manhood, T. O. Beacheroff, Helen Simpson, Liam O'Flaherty, L. A. G. Strong, Malachi Whitaker, Frank O'Connor, William Piemer and Rhys Davies; "Some Experiences of an Irish R.M.," by E. Somerville and Martin Ross; "The Murders in Praed Street," by John Rhoads; and two volumes of "The Worst Journey in the World," being Apsley Cherry-Garrard's story of Scott's last expedition to the South Pole.

Penguin enterprise does not end with such books as these, for the publishers have now begun issuing good sixpenny editions of the individual plays of Shakespeare, which, without questions, will enjoy wide currency and popularity.

ENGLISH PHRASES

Primarily intended for foreign students, "Everyday English Phrases: Their Idiomatic Meanings and Origins," by J. E. Whitehead (Longmans, Green and Co., London; 2s. 6d.) will doubtless be appreciated also by numerous Britons who are unaware of the precise significance of many phrases which they employ in everyday life. The author has avoided the inclusion of proverbs which are self-clear and the origin of which is not remote or obscure; slang phrases are also omitted.

The method followed by the author is to take a given phrase, indicate its origin by quotation, and then to devote a single page of terse and informative comment. The book contains some two hundred pages, and its utility is increased by a useful index. As Lord Sanderson remarks in a brief preface, the volume evidently involved much painstaking research on the part of the author, who fills in a gap left by the fact that the subject is largely omitted from most educational handbooks and textbooks.

WRONG FAMILY INFORMED

HONGKONG POLICE SERGEANT'S DEATH

According to the *News of the World*, a mistake occurred when the tragic death in Hongkong of Police Sergeant J. E. Scott, Police Armourer, early this month, was notified to the Colonial Office, the information being sent to the family of Det-Serg. J. F. Scott. The newspaper report is as follows, from its correspondent at Denny, Stirling-shire:

Details explaining an extraordinary official blunder are anxiously awaited here by a family which, a week ago, was plunged into mourning by a message announcing the death of a son.

The message—a telegram from the Colonial Office—was received at the home of the parents of John Fisher Scott, intimating that the young man's death in Hongkong.

The father, Mr. John Scott, who is very well known locally, was seriously ill, suffering from pneumonia, when the telegram arrived, and as a result of the shock his condition worsened.

For days his life hung on a thread. After the telegram, a letter from the Colonial Office followed, which stated that the son, a detective-sergeant of the Hongkong City Police, had accidentally shot himself and died from his injuries.

The letter concluded: "Mr. Ormsby-Gore tells me to assure you of his sincerest sympathy in your bereavement."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore is the Colonial Secretary.

Public Tribute

The stricken parents saw no reason to question the information, and a public tribute to the young man's life and character was paid in Denny Old Parish Church by the family minister.

The whole family purchased mourning clothes as a token of their grief.

Afterwards, however, a further telegram arrived at the Scotts' home—this from the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. It stated:

"Deeply regret that notification of your son's death was sent in error. It has been ascertained from the Hongkong Government that your son is alive and well."

Although the family is overjoyed by the news contained in this message, the joy is clouded by worry over the father's condition.

Mr. Scott is obviously suffering, in his weakened state, from the shock of the double announcement.

"It took me a long time to realise John was really alive and well," Mrs. Scott, the mother, told me.

"The first telegram and then the letter from the Colonial Office seemed so conclusive. I knew my son carried firearms in the course of his duties, and I had little reason to doubt the announcement."

"The Colonial Office have stated they are writing us to explain the mistake, and until the letter is received we can only conjecture as to what actually happened."

At the Colonial Office the *News of the World* was informed the letter explaining the blunder had been posted off to the Scotts' home.

"It seems evident," an official stated, "that a mistake in identification was made by the Hongkong authorities."

DELEGATE RETURNS

ADMIRAL CHEN HURRYING HOME TO AID GOVERNMENT

Hurrying home in order to be on hand to aid his country during the present crisis, Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, a member of the Chinese Coronation Delegation, arrived here from London yesterday by the Imperial Airways R.M.A. Dolphin.

Admiral Chen, who will continue to Shanghai by C.N.A.C. plane this morning, said that he had received little news of the situation in North China and was therefore unable to comment. He declared, however, that the Chinese communities in European countries were "very angry" at the present situation and considered that war could only be averted if the Japanese "behaved themselves" during the difficult negotiations which must follow an outbreak of this kind.

Admiral Chen came to China by air on his own initiative, he said, and was the only member of the delegation who flew home. The other members are all on their way back now, though on different ships. When he reaches Nanking, said the Admiral, he will do whatever the National Government orders, but he has no idea yet what his duties will be.

No European country is likely to intervene in the present trouble even should it develop into open war, in the opinion of Admiral Chen. Asked what impression he received in this respect during his stay of about four months in Europe, Admiral Chen declared that he did not think any foreign country would intervene "they are all being much too careful to intervene," he concluded.

"We certainly had a great time!" was the Admiral's only comment on his own and his colleagues' duties and pleasures as Coronation delegates.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GEN. SUMNER

VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR AND PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN

Brookline, Mass., July 27.

The death is announced from heart failure after a short illness of Major-Gen. Samuel Storow Sumner, 93, a veteran of the Civil War. He served in China and the Philippines.—*United Press.*

Geh. Samuel Storow Sumner was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1842 and joined the Fifth Cavalry in 1861. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1862 after the battle of Fair Oaks in the Civil War. In 1862 he was promoted to Captain after the battle of Antietam. He served next in the campaign against Vicksburg, being made Major.

In 1870 he was promoted to Lieut.-Col. for service in action against Indians at Summit Springs, Colorado, in 1869. He commanded the Cavalry Brigade and Division in the Cuban campaign, in 1895, being promoted from Brigadier General to Major General.

His next appointment was as Military Attaché to London from 1899-1900. In the Boxer uprising he commanded the China Brigade. His last active service was in the Spanish-American War, when he commanded the Southern Luzon district from 1901-1902 and later the Northern Luzon district.

General Sumner retired in 1908. He held the Silver Star citation, which he received for the battle of San Juan, Cuba, in 1898.

Mr. E. L. Cockell

Florence, July 26.

The death has occurred of Mr. Edward Lawrence Cockell, formerly honorary attaché to His Majesty's Minister in the Peking Legation.

Mr. Cockell went to China in 1897 and saw war service with the Chinese Labour Corps.—*Reuter.*

FALSE PRETENCES

WOMEN OFFERED WORK BY AN IMPOSTOR

Convicted in April of a similar offence, that of obtaining money by false pretences from women, Hung Chan, 50, unemployed, appeared before Mr. K. M. A. Barnett at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday and was sentenced to a total of six months' imprisonment. Under promises of procuring work, defendant took from five different women at No. 358 Portland Street 50 cents each. From one of these women, defendant succeeded in obtaining a further 80 cents. Complainants were Li Yuk, Tong Kung, Kwok Shun Li Mei and Lam Lal-mui.

Inspector Rogers stated that defendant resided at the same address as complainants. On July 23, on promises to obtain work for them at the Canton Rubber Factory in Shumshulpo, defendant took 50 cents from each complainant. On July 26 he told complainants that they would have to go over to Hongkong with him in connection with their prospective jobs. He took them to the Central Fire Station and there said that another dollar from each was required to get badges for them which all workers in the factory wore. Li Yuk demurred and said that she would first get her badge and the others would get theirs later as \$1 was too much money. Li Yuk paid over all her money, amounting to 80 cents, defendant saying that he would add the remaining 10 cents. They were told to wait outside the building.

Defendant went inside the building but passed right through coming out of another door. He returned to Portland Street and was packing his belongings preparatory to absconding, when another male inmate of the floor, knowing that the complainants had gone to Hongkong with defendant, detained him.

After waiting for some time, the women returned to Kowloon and reported to the Police. Defendant was taken to the station.

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ALLAN LANE
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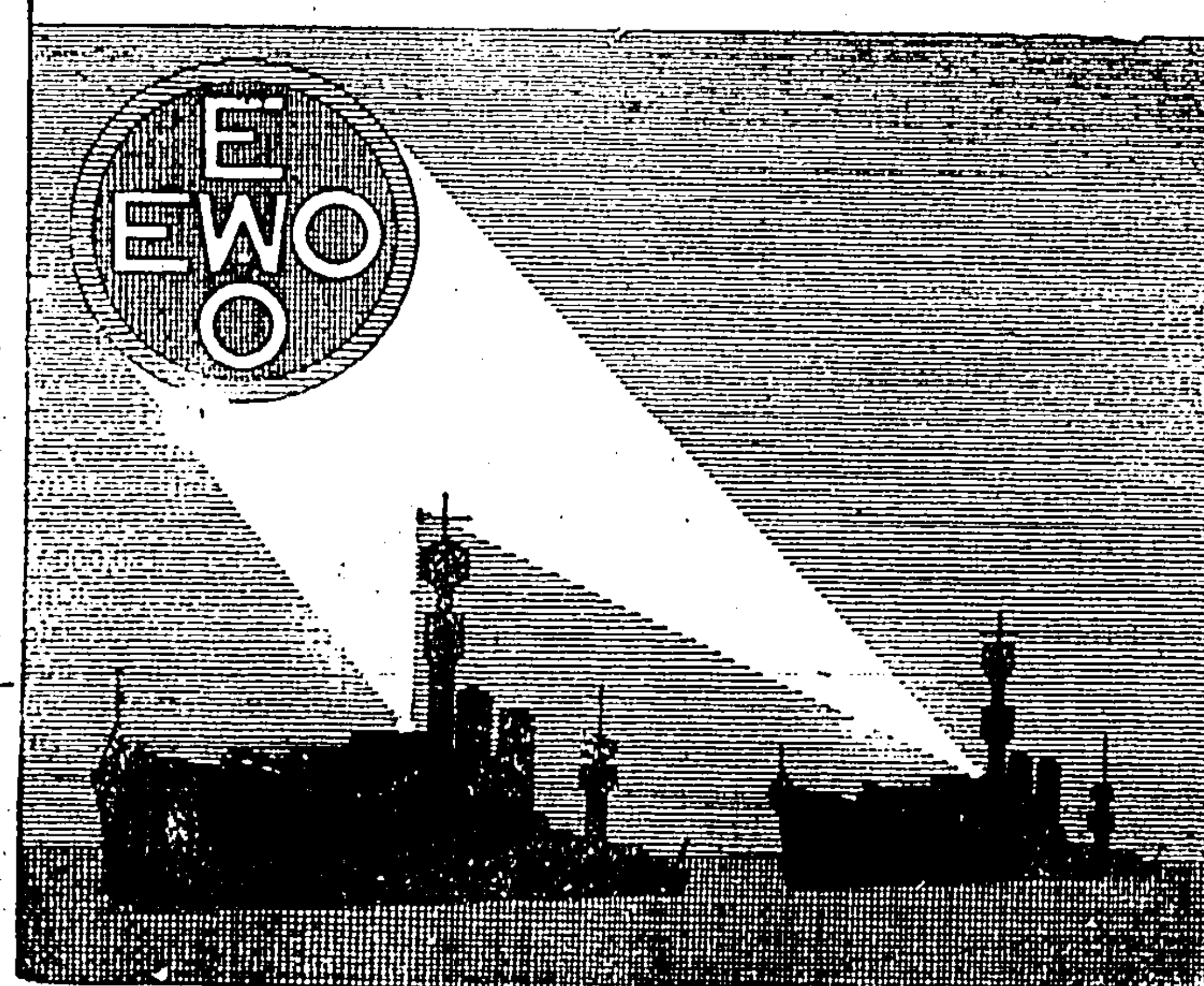
A gay and tender romance that will make your heart sing! with five hit tunes by Sidney Clare and Harry Akst.

COMING

to the **ALHAMBRA**

Defendant was sentenced to three months on each of the first two charges, consecutive, and to three months, concurrent, on the remaining charges, while 70 cents amends was ordered to be paid to first complainant and 40 cents to each of the others.

SPOTLIGHT ON BEER



Brewed by EWO BREWERY CO., Shanghai.

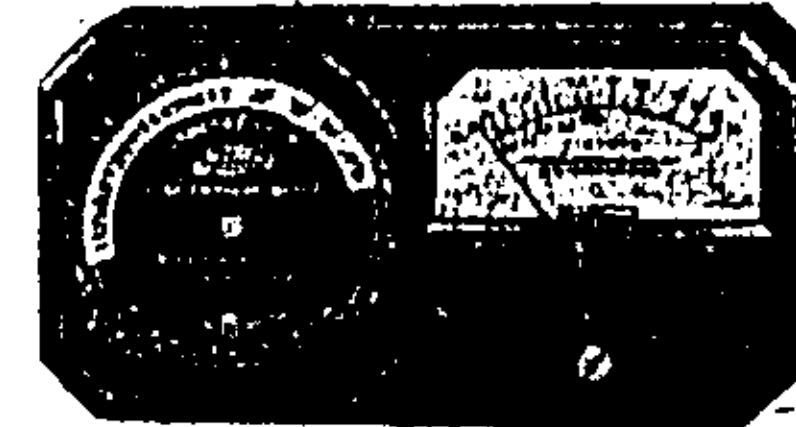
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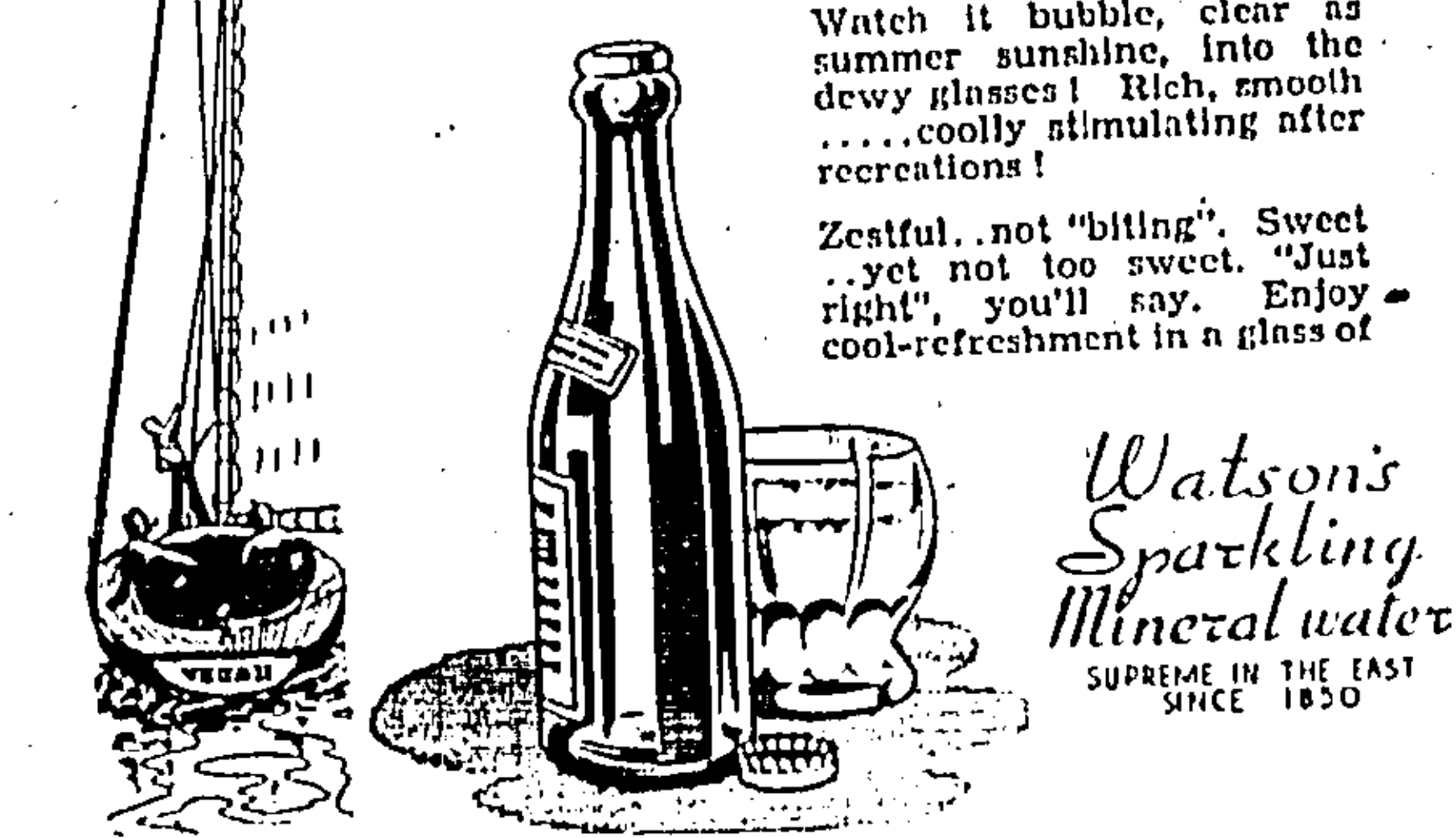
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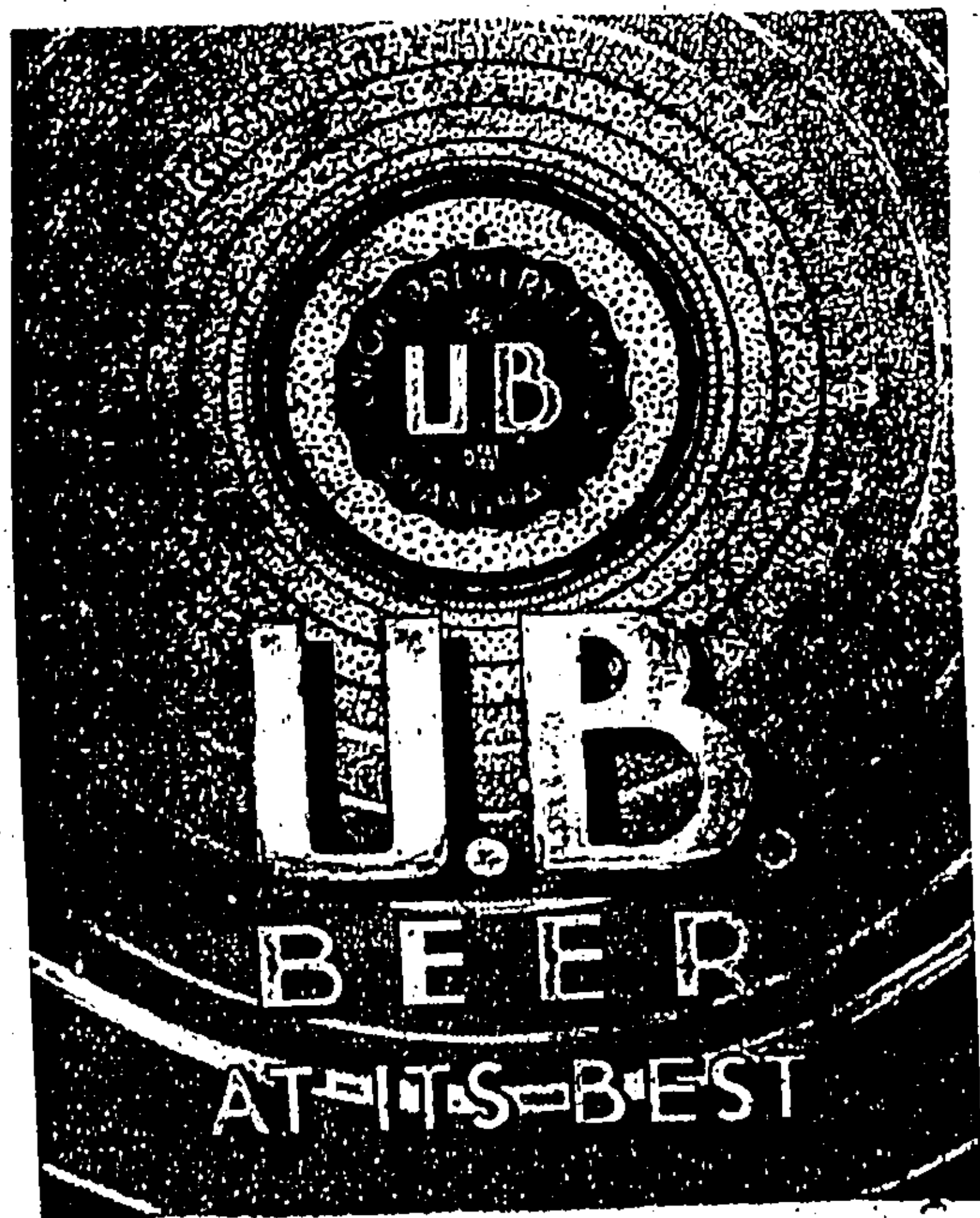
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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

NEW "H.M.V." VOCAL RECORDS

- DB3158—Vesti la giubba ("I Pagliacci") Beniamino Gigli.
Pagliacci mio marito-Serenata d'Arlecchino.
DA1514—Die ehre Gottes aus der Natur (Beethoven)
Kirsten Flagstad.
Ich liebe dich (Beethoven).
DA1562—Wiegenlied (Brahms, Op. 49, No. 4)
Elisabeth Schumann.
Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer (Brahms).
C2909—Lucia di Lammermoor (Mad Scene) Lina Pagliughi.
Splendon lo sacro faci & Spargi d'amaro.
DB3049—Che gelida manina (La Bohème-Puccini) Jussi Bjorling.
Celesto Aida (Verdi).
B8574—My Lovely Celia (Monro arr. Lane Wilson)
Nan Maryska.
The Lass with the delicate air (Arno).
B8573—The Valley where wishes come true Walter Glynn.
I'll walk beside you.

The July list also contains many interesting
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The
Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1937.

REAL SOCIAL SERVICE

The St. John Ambulance Brigade recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, when the Queen reviewed representative contingents in Hyde Park, a Commemoration Service was held in St. Paul's, and a brigade of nurses marched past Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace. It is very unusual for the members of this, the most unobtrusive of British volunteer social services, to be so much in the public eye, and the occasion drew tributes to their ever-ready and efficient service from all classes of the community. Last year in the United Kingdom they treated 20,448 road accidents and carried 120,000 patients. Throughout the Kingdom, in all trades and professions, the St. John Ambulance men are ready to give first-aid whenever accidents occur. In the coal mines, for example, there are emergency stations at every pit-head, and in every shift there are miners who have become proficient members of the Brigade. When Londoners congregated in their thousands to watch the Coronation procession, the St. John Ambulance men were standing along the edge of the crowd ready to give expert attention to anyone in need of it. Their presence was taken as a matter of course, for the public are accustomed to see their familiar black and silver uniforms wherever there are dense crowds. At race-meetings, cinemas, football matches, air displays, the St. John Ambulance men are always in attendance. There is another aspect of their work which is not so familiar to the public. The self-imposed duty of the Brigade is to render public service wherever there may be public danger. For this reason it has established nearly seven hundred emergency huts and first-aid stations along the main motor roads at points which are known to be dangerous; working in conjunction with these is a fleet of 313 motor ambulances waiting to be summoned by telephone. This necessarily sketchy summary of the activities of the Brigade in the Old Country will suffice to show the magnificent work which its members are discharging out of a sense of civic responsibility. Here in this Colony, the Brigade, on a smaller scale, but none the less wholeheartedly and efficiently, discharges its multifarious duties in a manner which has

The new Imperial Airways flying boats and (right) the De Havilland Albatross are the first aircraft prepared by Britain for an Atlantic service.

HE was one of those extraordinarily difficult people who will crab everything. And he was trying his patience by explaining to everyone else just why Atlantic flying would never be a success.

"Take this Atlantic air race," he started.

"You see, United States experts say, 'No! It isn't safe.' And of course it isn't safe. You can't expect aeroplanes to fly that far—3,000 miles, isn't it?—and still be safe."

My spirits dropped as he turned to me. I knew exactly what he was going to say; someone says it to me almost every day.

"Now tell me: would it be safe, as a commercial risk, for me to fly to America tomorrow?"

That is how people will talk about the Atlantic. Those heroes—so many of them ridiculously foolhardy—who have flown or have failed to fly the Atlantic have given people a rather distorted idea of its dangers. It would not be safe for you or me or anyone else to fly from America to England as an ordinary commercial, fare-paying passenger at the moment.

ACTUALLY the risk, under proper conditions, would be quite small, but it would obviously not be just as safe as flying from London to Paris. And when people ask me whether it is safe to fly across the Atlantic, I take that criterion. So do the experts of Imperial Airways.

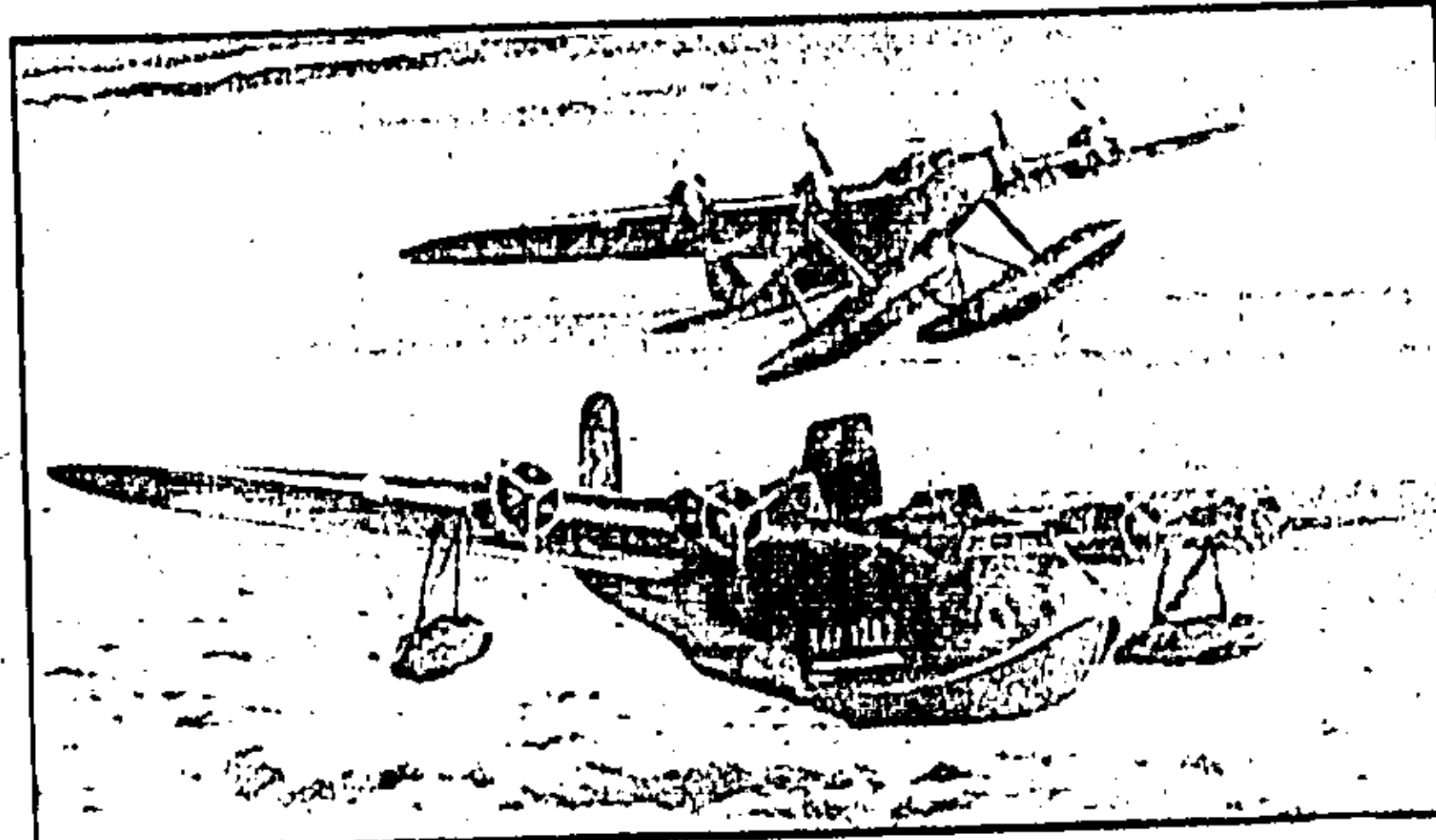
The position now is that, Imperial Airways have started flying experimental mail services on the North Atlantic route. They will not, at first, even carry mails, and the idea of passengers flying over the route for at least the next year is preposterous. If passenger flying between Britain and Canada is possible even within the next 18 months, I shall be surprised.

But when you try to explain that to the confirmed crabbies,

NO! You CAN'T Fly the Atlantic

says

J. STUBBS-WALKER



The Mayo "composite aircraft" is one experimental solution of the problem of taking off with a sufficient load of fuel. (Pictures by courtesy of "Modern Wonder," in this week's issue of which they appear.)

they want to know, if it is safe enough to send an expensive aeroplane and five men across the Atlantic regularly, why isn't it safe enough to send passengers?

Which is ridiculous. One crash by an Atlantic aeroplane carrying passengers, even if the passengers were saved, would do a lot of damage to the future of this last link in the chain of world air travel.

Besides, no country in the world can really say it is ready with the right kind of equipment to make these ocean journeys with passengers. Imperial Airways and the British Air Ministry would be the last to claim it. The long-distance boats that will be setting off from Foyles, on the Shannon, to Newfoundland were not designed for Atlantic work at all. They are just long-distance versions of the flying-boats which are already being used to operate the Empire speeded-up air routes.

They weigh something in the neighbourhood of 20 tons

loaded for Atlantic flying—yet their maximum commercial load will not be more than 1,000 lb.—44lb. of every 45lb. of the machine's total weight is "non-commercial." Obviously, at that rate, no air line is going to make money.

EVEN the very fast new machines, the first of which is only just flying, carry little more payload. They have been built, in the first place, purely as experiments. Land planes, they may have very big advantages over the flying-boats—but they are not the kind of machines in which anyone would expect to fly across the Atlantic.

So many things have to be decided before the air voyage from one side of the "pond" to the other is anything like practical for you or me.

No one is quite sure, yet, about weather, and things like that. Everything possible has been done to find out, and the most intensive organisation of weather reporting ever made

has been working for months now.

But still, operators are perfectly well aware that, before they know enough to make the route "cast iron" they will need at least a year of operating experimental routes regularly.

After all, no one knows yet which is the better journey—round the top end of the ocean to Newfoundland, or across to the Bermudas from the United States. The two routes are being flown, and in a few months' time advantages and disadvantages will begin to show up.

"YET," complains the crabber, persistently, "people like Dick Merrill can do it direct from New York to London. Why can't Imperial Airways?"

Imperial Airways, dear misery, would just hate to lose their several thousand pounds worth of flying-boat or aeroplane on a purely freak flight.

Merrill, I admire. His last flight was the first really sensible commercial venture ever made in the way of Atlantic flying. He had a definite job to do, and was going to earn a lot of money if he was successful. He chose an aeroplane which at least had a reasonable chance of doing the job—and the financial side of the whole flight justified him in taking fairly serious risks.

But nothing could justify a big company, carrying perhaps mails, even passengers, in taking anything like the risk the American commercial pilot did. Besides, no service is of any real practical use until it can be run with real regularity.

Air France, most progressive air transport firm to tackle Atlantic flying, has been operating across the South Atlantic for well over a year now.

ITS pilots know the route inside out, and the weather—so much better in that part of the world than it is in the North—has been "learned" perfectly.

Yet, until they have developed, and thoroughly tested, completely new machines for the passenger route, they have no intention of taking fare-paying passengers over those long water stretches.

There is nothing to appeal in Atlantic flying except sheer speed; that is why perfect regularity means so much.

It will, whatever people say, be an extremely uncomfortable journey. Fifteen hours in an aeroplane, however nice the aeroplane, cannot be anything but exceedingly tiring. There is nothing to do, and nothing to see but sea.

Unless the urgent traveller can rely on his plane leaving Southampton "on the dot," he will never risk being delayed by bad weather. He will be sensible, and take a fast, comfortable ship.

AIRCRAFT operators, faced with these unpleasantly thoughtless people who excel in their crabbing activities, know only too well that the little man who keeps urging them to do things is the most violent critic of, perhaps, something goes wrong through too-hurried organisation.

Fortunately, people like Imperial Airways have more sense than to pay much attention. Not even when the French Air Minister tries—but luckily fails—to organise a suicide race between probably unsuitable aeroplanes flying from New York to Paris.

To-day's Thought—

HE who knows most, grieves most for wasted time.
—DANTE.

out anything, but take slightly less of everything. That will work just as well as any widely advertised "diet."

A Wimpole Street Doctor

HALF-STARVED BODIES

Fads of the Diet-Mongers

is "bad" for them, and so deprive themselves of a very valuable and pleasant item of food.

According to Schedule

Or someone with gastritis is told to take no starchy foods, and this advice is advanced as proof that starchy foods produce gastritis. Could anything be more ridiculous?

Another sin of the food fadist is to cut down the bulk of our meals. They work out complicated sums dealing with calories, vitamins, and such-like abstractions, and decide that the human body needs just so many calories and vitamins a day. Then they look for foods that contain a high percentage of vitamins and foods that have a high caloric value, and, chucking with unholiness, they announce that if we eat so many ounces of these foods a day we shall be absorbing all the calories and vitamins we need, and anything in excess is sheer greed.

Their ultimate ideal is that we should swallow each day two or three tiny tablets containing concentrated essences of food, and so save all the time we at present waste over meals.

Unfortunately, they forget one vital point. Our bodies are very old-fashioned contraptions that prefer to go on working in the manner for which they were originally designed. Furthermore, our stomachs are very energetic little fellows. They actually dislike idleness. Leave them empty for too long a period and they send out messages of protest.

Too Docile

The astonishing thing about food fadists is their supreme self-con-

science. They make the most outrageous statements without one single scrap of scientific evidence to back them up, but because these "facts" are thundered forth with impressive solemnity thousands of misguided people believe in them.

The chief result of this propaganda is that England is in danger of becoming a half-starved nation. Every doctor has scores of women patients who have slimmed themselves into a state of nervous exhaustion. All they need is more and better food to restore their nerves to health, but they laugh at such advice and demand tonics.

Insomnia is another curse that is frequently caused by underfeeding. Your well-fed man can always sleep. Hundreds of thousands of people regularly take drugs of various kinds to cure constipation, which is often caused by failing to give the digestive system enough honest work to keep it busy.

We are in danger of forgetting that eating is one of the chief joys of life. The fragrant aroma of well-cooked food, the subtle flavours that tickle our palates, the satisfying feeling of modest repletion—these are things of which we never tire.

Here is my recipe for making yourself an expert on diet. First, no matter what your particular food disagree with you. Our bodies have their little likes and dislikes, and it is wise to pander to them.

But let your own body decide. Ignore the trumpeting of self-appointed experts who claim to know what you ought to eat.

Having eliminated from your menus the foods that definitely upset you, eat anything else you fancy. Do not eat overlarge meals, but eat them frequently.

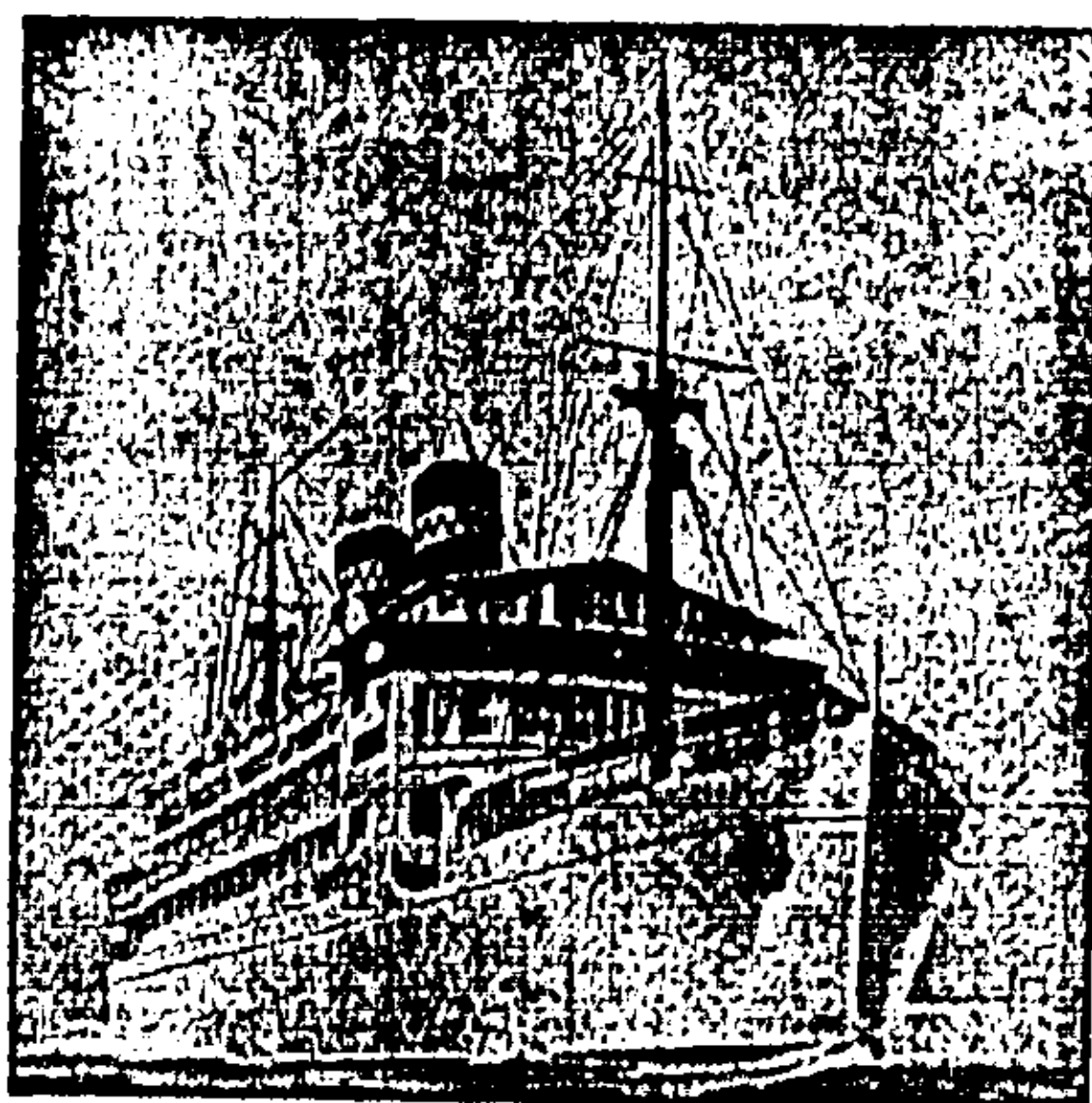
Weigh yourself once a fortnight. If your weight shows an increase, take a little more exercise and a little less food until you get back to normal.

For the purpose of weight-reduction, it does not matter a button what foods you leave out. Do not leave

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PLUCKY GUARDS AVERT PIRACY STORY OF ATTEMPTS ON TIN SANG

Ranking with the best that can
be offered of thrills and adventures
in any account of the activities of
Chinese pirates to the case of the small
Hongkong river-steamers Tin Sang which,
on a voyage on the West River on
Friday, put up a successful fight
against pirates who had boarded
her at Samshui as passengers.

But for the timely intervention of
H.M.S. Clelia, gunboat on West
River patrol, which put an armed
patrol on board, serious complications
might have followed. As it proved,
the naval assistance came none too
soon after a desperate fight had occurred
between guards and pirates, in the
course of which one pirate was
shot dead, and another disappeared
overboard.

Subsequently, two other pirates
were also shot dead by British
bluejackets when they attempted to
escape by going overboard to swim
ashore, and at least three other members
of the gang are believed drowned.

Those who stand out as heroes in
the story are the ship's two Chinese
guards. One engaged in a desperate
struggle with the armed chief of the
gang, and fired the fatal shot which
put an end to his career. In doing
so, the guard narrowly escaped death
when fired at by another of the gang.

Chinese Official on Board

The full story of the incident was
told to an S. C. M. Post reporter yesterday
by members of the ship's crew
after the Tin Sang had gone into
dock at Samshui following its return
here. It was disclosed that, besides
a valuable cargo, the presence
on board of Mr. Wong Tin-chak, high
Chinese Government official, and his
family as passengers, might have been
an inducement for the piratical attempt.
Mr. Wong is a brother of Gen. Wong
Shu-hung, Chairman of the Hupoh
Provincial Government, and a native of
Kwangsi.

The Tin Sang left Hongkong on
Thursday with some 5,000 piculs of
cargo which included foreign silk
goods, medicines, two lorry chassis,
and a number of chicken-dealers and
other supercargoes as passengers.

At Samshui she picked up about 20
passengers, including 15 or 16 who
subsequently turned out to be pirates.
Suspicions at first formed by
boatpeople at Samshui when they
noticed what they guessed as firearms
bulging under the jackets of a number
of these passengers, were communicated
to the ship's crew, who in turn made
a move to search the suspects.

At 4.30 p.m. on Friday, when the
Tin Sang had arrived at Yin Kow, the
more hefty of the two guards advanced
on a passenger who was suspected
of having two concealed pistols. The
latter strongly resisted but was
anteloped in the use of firearms,
by the guard drawing his weapon
first and firing two shots, both of
which struck the pirate in vital parts.
He was instantly killed by one of
these shots entering his skull.

Navy to Rescue

While this fight was in progress,
the guard narrowly escaped when another
of the piratical gang came out in
his true colours and attempted to
shoot the guard with a revolver. He
pulled the trigger apparently without
any effect, then threw the weapon
away and jumped overboard. That
was the last seen of him.

By this time, Capt. Callum, master,
had had sufficient time to size up the
situation. He made the necessary
dispositions to defend the bridge
from attack, and signalled for help
on the ships siren.

Not more than two cable lengths
behind were the Chung On and the
Kwong Foon, two other river-boats
which had sailed with the Tin Sang
from Samshui. As they were in a
stretch of the river where a piracy
was least expected, the reports of
firearms which had been heard on
these other vessels were put down to
some trouble among the passengers;
so beyond instructing their own passengers
to keep out of the way of possible
flying bullets, these vessels had
carried on without paying any
marked attention to the incident. Not
until the Tin Sang's urgent signal for
assistance was a correct idea conveyed
to the masters of the situation.
The Chung On then sped to take a
position ahead of the Tin Sang, with
the Kwong Foon bringing up the rear.
In this order, the three vessels carried
on for the next two hours.

Arrested Drama

Aboard the Tin Sang the drama had
become one of arrested action, as,
realising the odds arrayed against
them, other members of the large
piratical gang sought to conceal their
identity by remaining in inactivity
with the other five or six passengers.
In this they could not have been
particularly successful in view of
their preponderating numbers. The
chances of escape became much
slimmer when the Clelia, a British
gunboat, was sighted near Shuihing.
The Chung On going ahead, had
carried the news to the Commander
of the Clelia, and assistance was

RADIO BROADCAST

(Continued from Page 7.)

GSO 17,700 k.c. 10.00 metres
GRI 21,470 k.c. 13.97 metres
GSI 12,250 k.c. 24.49 metres
GSI 21,540 k.c. 13.96 metres
GRI 12,110 k.c. 24.80 metres
GSI 12,110 k.c. 24.80 metres
GSI 12,110 k.c. 24.80 metres

Transmission 1

(G.S.O., G.S.O., G.S.O.)
12.00 p.m. Big Ben, World Affairs.
12.45 p.m. Grier's Chamber Music—1.
1.10 p.m. "They Never Came Back"—3.
"Ludwig Leichardt."
1.40 p.m. A Recital by Vera Moore (New
Zealand Pianist).
1.55 p.m. The News and Announcements.
2.00 p.m. "The News and Announcements."
2.15 p.m. Sport. Lawn Tennis: the Davis
Cup Challenge Round.

Transmission 2

(G.S.O., G.S.O., G.S.O.)
2.45 p.m. Big Ben, "World Affairs."
7 p.m. Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra.
7.20 p.m. "Fishing."
8 p.m. The Govanburgh Band.
8.45 p.m. "Round and About."
9.10 p.m. "The News and Announcements."
9.30 p.m. The News and Announcements.
Greenwich Time Signal at 9.45 p.m.

Transmission 3

(G.S.O., G.S.O., G.S.O.)
10.15 p.m. Big Ben, "At the Theatre."
10.35 p.m. The Arthur Dulay Quintet.
11.10 p.m. Music Hall.
12.10 a.m. The News and Announcements.
Greenwich Time Signal at 12.30 a.m.
12.30 a.m. Dance Music.

Immediately given to the Tin Sang
by a party of eight bluejackets being
put on board her. As the Gorge was
entered, four pirates took a desperate
chance by jumping overboard in an
attempt to reach the shore. They
were fired upon as they swam both
from the Tin Sang and from a boat
stuck in the searchlight thrown from
the man-of-war. Two of the fugitives
were killed, and a third disappeared.
Only one reached the river's bank and
escaped.

The Tin Sang was escorted to
Shuihing where the Chinese authorities
then assumed charge and took
nine suspects into custody. Four
fire-arms were recovered from
various parts of the vessel where
they had been discarded.

Considerable speculation exists as
to the exact intention of the gang.
It is thought that but for premature
discovery, they would have made an
attempt after the vessel had reached
Luk To, last year the scene of the
piracy of the Wo Ping, a Chinese
steamer. It is now recalled by the
crew that mysterious lights were seen
to flash from the shore as they passed
this point. The gang in the present
case had appeared to entertain very
little doubt as to the success of their
plans, for they had brought along
about a dozen large rice sacks, taking
the precaution of course to keep up
appearances by filling these up with
innocent-looking bananas.

The Tin Sang was permitted to
continue on to Wuchow after the official
investigations had been completed
at Shuihing. The vessel returned
to Hongkong on Monday night, when
she was boarded by Police representatives.

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Like You Could Push a Bus Over
The liver should pour out two pints of
fluid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile
is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest.
It just decays in the bowels. (See how up
your stomach. You get constipated. Your
whole system is poisoned and you feel sour,
sunk and the world looks puny.
Bile, fatty acids, palatable laxatives and
bitter purgatives are made for a more
bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It
LIVER PILLS to get those two pints of bile
flowing freely and make you feel "up" and
"right." Bile flows gently, yet amazingly in making
the bile flow freely, ask for Carter's Little
Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on
the red package.

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Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon,
whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me
on or before 3rd August, 1937, or
they will not be recognized.
Damaged Packages will be examined
by the Company's Surveyors
Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the
presence of the Consignees at
10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 20th July,
1937.

Consignees must have a Revenue
Officer in attendance when any dutiable
goods are examined by the
Company's Surveyors.
No Fire Insurance will be effected
by us in any case whatever.

JOHARD,

Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1937.

ORGAN RECITAL

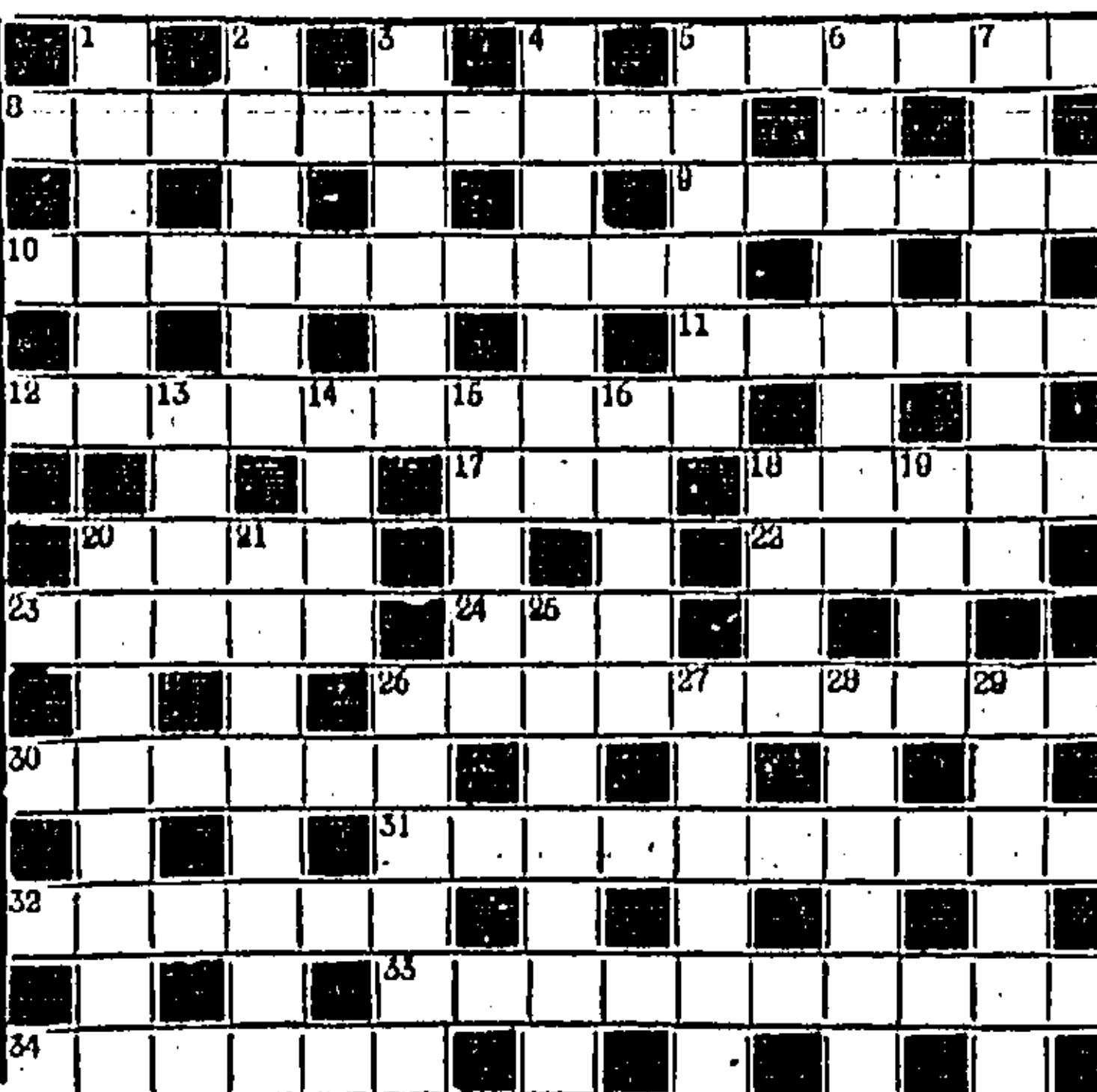
Mr. Lindsay A. Lafford, Organist
of St. John's Cathedral, gave another
of his series of organ recitals in the
Cathedral yesterday evening.

The items he rendered were
Correll's Sonata No. 9, Elgar's
"Dream Children," Prelude and
Fugue in B Minor, which was the
main attraction, Bryson's "Inno-
d'innocenza," and the Scherzo and
Passepied from Rheinberger's No. 8
Sonata.

The Cathedral Choir were present
and sang Mendelssohn's "All ye that
cried," which led directly on to the
well-known "I waited for the Lord."

A gathering of nearly fifty persons
attended the recital. Other recitals
will be given in due course.

OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



ACROSS

- A vehicle is in a trap.
- The outcome of using nicer diets is hardly wise.
- A sluggish race at Oxford?
- "Zeal in a rut" (anag.).
- May be the result of divers operations.
- Town popular with tradesmen?
- Just a few lines.
- This is often executed for no fault of its own.
- May come from a reptile, but this is more than his.
- He can usually please you in the shade.
- The fastest traveller we know.
- This meal is usually taken early in the day.
- This music might provide part of a concert but should make the rest choral.
- This coin is robust at heart.
- Showing sorry indications.
- Slander.
- This is probably above the heads of any of our ancestors.
- A worse disorder than the end of it.

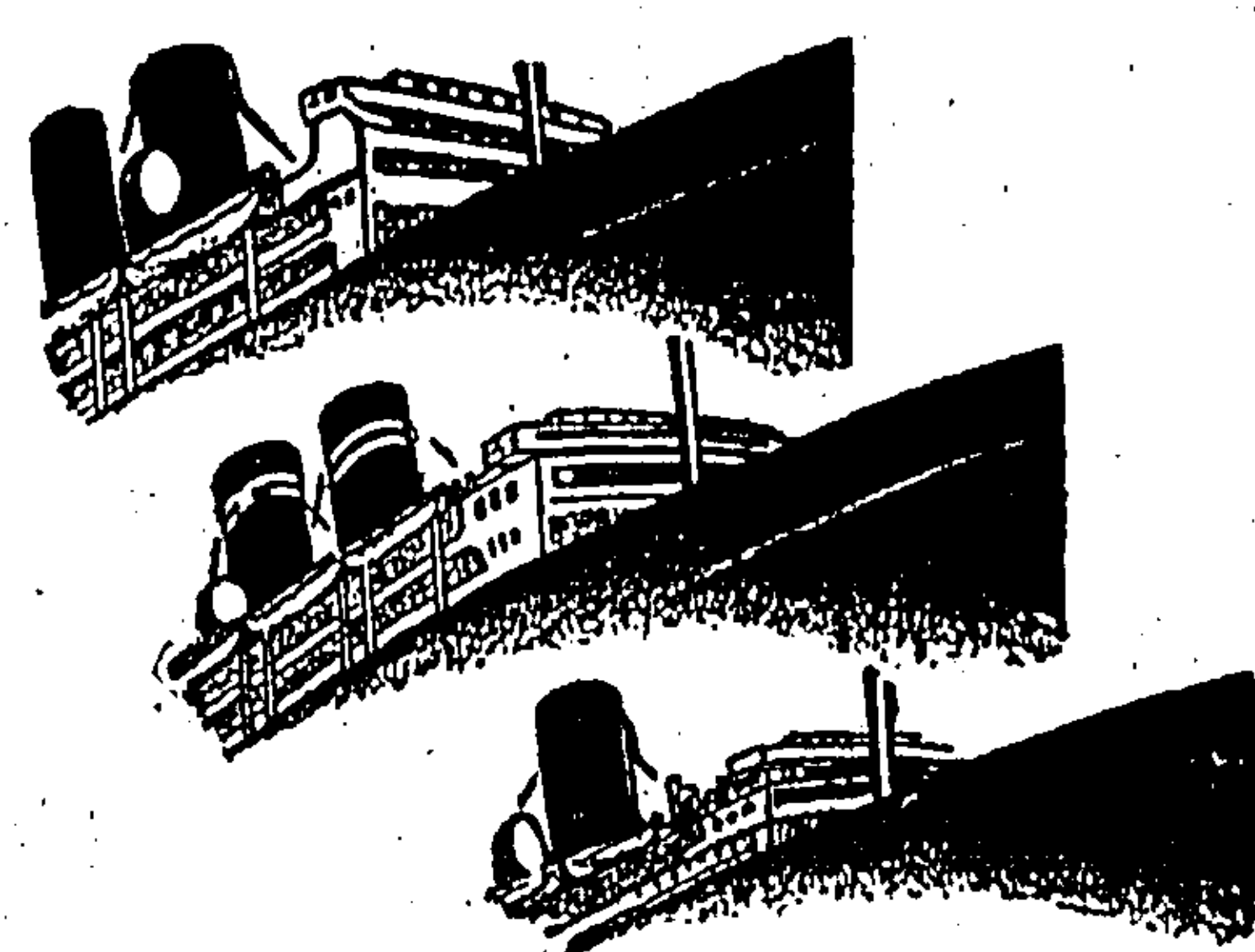
DOWN

- Without reason.
- Variation of time in the dance room.
- Capers may lead to a discreditable episode.
- It's by no means uncertain if can catch Scotland Yard in the act.
- It is necessary to do this at the trial.
- A case of breaking in but not of disciplining.

- She is apparently a giddy creature, someone has turned her head!
- An unimportant off shoot.
- Having no following, obviously.
- Part of your car.
- Welsh town.
- Many a church bazaar opens and offers this and ends.
- Quadrupeds.
- A stimulating lob from America.
- If you want some money, why not raise your voice around one of the higher places.
- His is the turn of turns.
- Fruit.
- Change 10 down do.
- There's more than ordinary pleasure in agreement.
- French town.

Yesterday's Solution

GROUND SWELL
I B I H E E O N C E
I N T E N T I O N A L
G E D T L V S L A V
A I F O R E M E N T I E
L E N T O E A E B E C T
T C B I D H I T N A
E V O K E P S B T R A C K
R N A G O E I L B I
N I G E R L E E L L E N
A B M I L D R E D E G
T O U B R E A W E B
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*BEHAR	9,000	31st July.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
KAISAR-I-HIND	11,000	7th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*SOUDAN	7,000	14th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	21st Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*MIRZAPORE	7,000	21st Aug.	Straits, Bombay & Karachi.
RANPURA	17,000	4th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BURDWAN	8,000	11th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RAWALPINDI	17,000	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London.

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SIRDHANA	8,000	28th Aug.	Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
SHIRALA	8,000	11th Sept.	
TILAWA	10,000	25th Sept.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS

NELLORE	7,000	31st July.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney.
TANDA	7,000	3rd Sept.	Melbourne & Hobart.
NANKIN	7,000	2nd Oct.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

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†Noto Maru Sun., 16th Aug.

†Nako Maru Sat., 11th Sept.

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Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

Rakuyo Maru Wed., 11th Aug.

London, Marseilles, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

Katori Maru Sat., 31st July.

Kashima Maru Sat., 14th Aug.

Yasukuni Maru Fri., 27th Aug.

Liverpool via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus,

and Marseilles.

†Delagoa Maru Wed., 11th Aug.

Sydney & Melbourne via Manila & Ports.

*M.V. "Neptuna" Mon., 9th Aug.

Kamo Maru Sat., 25th Aug.

Atsuta Maru Sat., 25th Sept.

Bombay via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

†Mayo Maru Wed., 28th July.

Ginyo Maru Wed., 11th Aug.

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

†Lisbon Maru Thurs., 12th Aug.

†Malacca Maru Thurs., 26th Aug.

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Hakone Maru Fri., 30th July.

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The Man They Tried to Dishonour

CAMILLE CHAUTEUMPS was born in the heart of Paris 51 years ago, the son of a poor people's doctor who always forgot to ask for his fees when he saw that the linen was torn and that there was no meat in the pot on the fire.

Dr. Emile Chauteumps, who was so forgiving to the poor, became very popular among his fellow-citizens.

They sent him first to the Town Hall, then to the Palais-Bourbon, the Houses of Parliament.

When he was later defeated he was already famous in French politics. He was given a safe seat in Savoy, the province in which the Chauteumps family originated. He became a Senator and a Minister of Colonies.

He did not grow rich for three reasons, because he forgot his fees when the patients were poor, because he resisted the temptation of becoming wealthy through politics; and because he had five sons.

☆☆☆

Camille, the new Premier, is now the most famous of the five. But before his name was ever heard of in France his elder brother Felix was suddenly placed in the limelight of French politics through a dramatic incident in the Chamber of Deputies which I witnessed by chance from the Press gallery exactly 24 years ago.

Under pressure from Tsarist Russia, the Government of M. Barthou had decided in 1913 to raise the period of military service from two to three years.

The whole country was roused by this demand. The Socialists, led by Jean Jaures, and the Radicals, led by M. Caillaux, decided to fight the Bill.

On the first day of the debate a tall, slim man in his thirties launched the attack. It was Felix Chauteumps, the member for Albertville, in Savoy.

His family name was noted, but it was his first big speech. The young man criticised the Bill with the skill of a Parliamentary veteran and of a military expert as well.

At his feet, behind the Minister's bench, two of the most prominent army chiefs were sitting in plain clothes as military advisers to the Government. Their presence was apparently supposed to impress wavering members of the left.

☆☆☆

One was General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, heavy, broad-shouldered, with a big blond moustache, the other was General Pau, hero of 1871, who had lost his right arm in the war against Prussia.

"This third year of military service," said the young member for Albertville, "is to be enforced upon the country as a result of the carelessness and laziness of the General Staff."

Old white-haired General Pau turned crimson, jumped to his feet, packed his papers under his arm and started to walk away, followed by General Joffre, who was obviously surprised by this outburst of temper of his colleague. Prime Minister Barthou had just time enough to catch the flapjacks of their coats and to pull them back.

A pandemonium broke out, the whole Right howling down Felix

Chauteumps for his "insults to the Army," the Left protesting against that unprecedented demonstration of Generals in a French Parliament.

Felix Chauteumps stood impassive on the rostrum in the middle of the storm. Order was only restored when the Speaker censured his "regrettable words."

For days and weeks the reactionary Press poured insults over the "traitor" who had shown so little respect for the General Staff's infallibility.

A little more than one year later war broke out, and one of the first French M.P.s to fall on the battlefields was the "traitor," Felix Chauteumps. Had he survived the war he would probably have become Premier of France before his younger brother Camille.

Two other sons of Dr. Emile Chauteumps died for their country; Maurice, who was killed in the war, and Henri, a colonial civil servant, who was murdered in Senegal by rebel tribes.

Of the five sons there remain two, Camille and Pierre, both lawyers by profession. Pierre is active in politics, but is nevertheless persecuted by reactionaries simply because he is Camille's brother.

It is in France the price of popularity on the Left to be the target of perfidious attacks from the Right.

☆☆☆

When the Stavisky scandal broke out in 1934, M. Camille Chauteumps had just become Premier for the second time. Those who wanted to exploit the affair politically against the Republic invented a fantastic theory.

Stavisky, they said, was a protector and financier of the Radical Party. He knew so much about Radicals that the Radical leaders had to protect him at any price from making disclosures.

He was therefore lured into a trap at Chamonix and a suicide was framed-up.

And who was it who arranged that murder? Of course, the Premier, Camille Chauteumps, the Radical leader.

And the best evidence for that is that he was spending his Christmas holidays in the neighbourhood of Chamonix, apparently for enjoying winter sports—in fact, for watching closely the execution of the murder plot against the financial scoundrell.

☆☆☆

But this was only the beginning of the campaign—not a mere campaign of gossip, but of articles, of speeches, of cartoons, in which M. Chauteumps was openly described as a murderer.

A few weeks later—the Chauteumps Cabinet had meanwhile resigned in the tornado caused by the Stavisky scandal—a Paris



M. Camille Chauteumps, New French Premier

Judge, M. Albert Prince, was found dead on the railway near Dijon.

On that mysterious death (which was much later clearly proved to be a suicide) the Fascists had immediately a theory.

M. Prince, they said and printed, was on the eve of revealing how Stavisky had enjoyed protection by the French justice authorities after his first frauds, because of his close relations with the Radicals. The Chief Public Prosecutor of Paris is M. Pressard. M. Pressard is the brother-in-law of M. Chauteumps. Therefore, in order to prevent M. Prince from exposing his brother-in-law and his Party, M. Chauteumps hired a few gangsters who lured M. Prince into a trap at Dijon, murdered him, and laid the dead body on the rails to fake a suicide.

☆☆☆

This was said, repeated, printed day by day all over France for nearly half a year. And what is even worse—millions believed it.

I am not quite sure that there are not hundreds of thousands who either still believe it or, at least, still say, "After all—a masonic dignitary... One can never know... There may be something in it..."

M. Camille Chauteumps displayed indifference, he suffered in silence, knowing that French common sense would prevail over political baseness and fanaticism.

He was right. After a few months the whole campaign suddenly collapsed, when the double life of M. Prince was revealed, and also the part which he had played in the protection enjoyed by Stavisky after his first frauds.

But while M. Chauteumps was

splendidly vindicated, it came too late for his brother-in-law, M. Pressard, whose heart virtually broke through grief and disgust.

When M. Léon Blum appointed M. Camille Chauteumps a member of his Cabinet, nobody, even among his most fanatical followers of 1934, dared recall with one word the old, and yet so recent, "murder" charges against him.

☆☆☆

The new Premier showed, anyway, on that occasion that he is a philosopher of the old Stoic school, but also that he lacks fighting spirit.

He is a political diplomat, a master of tactics. He is a good, but not brilliant, speaker, and he dislikes spectacular moves. One of his main qualities—which is not common in French parliamentary life, and especially not in the Radical Party—is his political reliability.

M. Léon Blum trusted him when he offered to make him a Minister of State in his Cabinet, and M. Chauteumps remained loyal all the time, although it would have been easy for him to use his enormous influence in the Radical Party and his perfect knowledge of the "lobbies" in a quite different way.

This is the reason why the Radicals, and the Socialists with them, prefer him to the more brilliant, but less reliable official party leader, M. Daladier.

☆☆☆

M. Camille Chauteumps has the ambition of a man who knows that not only his personal qualities, but also his family name, which is already attached to the history of the Third Republic, entitle him to play a leading part in ruling his country.

But he is apparently not satisfied with being considered a master of home politics. His desire is to prove that he is also a statesman of international scale.

He would have liked to become M. Blum's Minister of Foreign Affairs. As this was not possible he was satisfied with remaining behind the scene, the main inspirer of M. Delbos (and the friends of the Spanish Republic will perhaps add not always for the best).

As a Minister without a portfolio he had no Ministry to administer. But he chose to settle in a room of the Quai d'Orsay, from which he was in permanent contact with M. Delbos.

☆☆☆

Henceforth his influence on foreign politics will be more direct and more official.

As a man who lost two of his brothers in the war, and whose two grown-up sons are students, one may be sure that he will do everything in his power to maintain peace in Europe, as M. Léon Blum did before him.

Let us only hope that he will not allow his determination to prevent war to be misunderstood by the Fascist Powers as an indication of French weakness and cowardice.

Victor Schiff

—To-day's Thought—

A COMFORTABLE house is a great source of happiness. It ranks immediately after health and a good conscience. —SYDNEY SMITH.

Why Husbands Detest Shopping

ASK me to go to buy a new washer for the bathroom tap and I wouldn't hesitate for a second, although I have never bought a washer for a bathroom tap in my life.

But when my wife says that she has forgotten to get the onions for the stew and would I mind, etc., it's an altogether different matter.

On these occasions I not only hesitate, I protest loudly at the injustice of such a request.

Perhaps you, Sir, think nothing of walking into a shop and asking for a pennyworth of parsley.

But have you ever tried to compete for the attentions of a harassed assistant in a crowded provision store? Have you ever attempted to buy a packet of mixed herbs from a completely disinterested party when surrounded by a mob of gesticulating women?

For although the bulk of these women may be loyal wives and kind-hearted mothers, as soon as they step inside a shop they lose whatever good qualities they possess.

She gets away with it

THE type I have come to dread most is the woman who has a contemptuous disregard for the needs of her fellow-beings.

There may be half a dozen customers waiting to be served when she comes into a shop; but by brute force she manages to get in front of the counter and, without a blush, states her requirements in a voice which can be heard three doors up the street.

The trouble is this sort of woman (and it is no isolated type) invariably gets away with it. She is not necessarily a big woman. As often as not she is small and fragile-looking with a face like a martyr.

But because she has a "way with her" and knows it she is never kept waiting as other people are. If her voice is not sufficiently strong to attract the attention of the assistant, she beats on the counter with her umbrella, or raps out a tattoo with a tin of ox-lall soup.

Then there is the woman (who always seems to be just in front of me) who promptly forgets what she has come to buy as soon as her turn comes.

She turns out her bag on the counter in a vain search for her shopping list. She says, "Oh, dear, what could I have done with it?"

Eventually, after an exhaustive exploration, she discovers that she has been clutching the list in her hand all the time.

What a Waste

BUT what about the woman with acute suspicion? She probably wastes more time than all the rest put together. "Are you sure those eggs are fresh?" (as if they'd say they weren't!) "Is this cheese quite all right, do you think?"

She handles the stock as though it were all highly contaminated. She questions the price of everything, adding that it is monstrously dear.

Finally, she goes out of the shop without buying anything.

The gossiping woman takes a lot of beating. I find that this type is always just in front of me, too. She'll stand there opposite the counter prattling on about trouble she had with that last joint, and how Emily said, etc., oblivious of the fact that a queue of people is forming up behind her.

No chance for Me

WHY don't I barge in and say, "Half a pound of lamb" or "Two lamb chops" or whatever it is I have been sent out to get?

Because at precisely the moment that such a thought enters my head the woman standing directly behind me suddenly elbows her way to the front and blurts out, "Do you mind, I'm in rather a hurry! A pound—and-a-half of stewing steak, please!"

It happens all the time. Women shoppers make a point of utterly ignoring the presence of a man. What an on-earth-can-he-be-waiting-in-here seems to sum up their attitude.

Well, I suppose shopping for the household necessities is a woman's game. Nevertheless, when there's a mixed match on I wish they'd pay a little more attention to the rules (if any).

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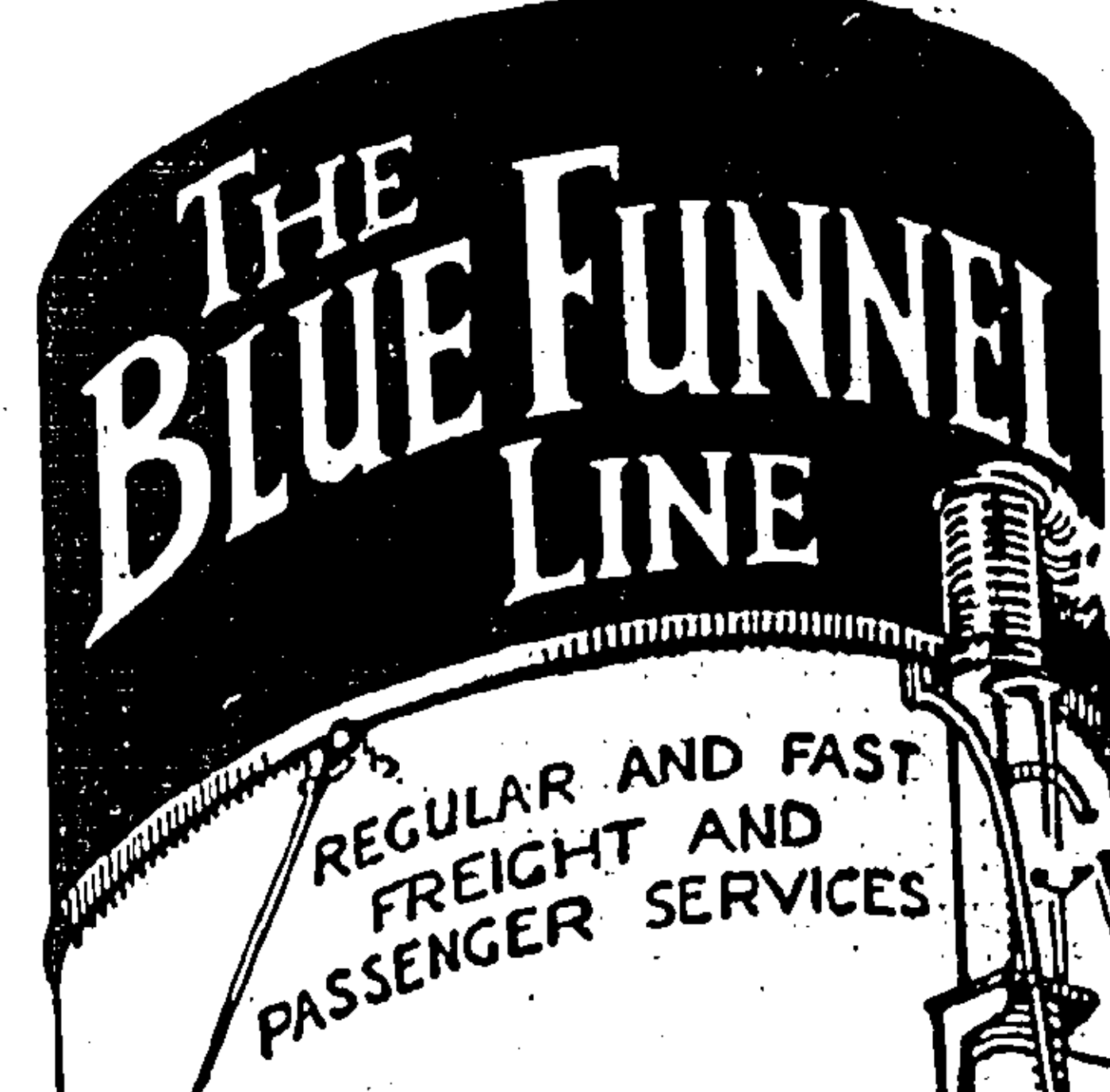
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Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, Panama Canal and Havanna.			Via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.		
Pres. Taft	Midnight Aug. 10	10	Pres. Jackson	Midnight July 30	30
Pres. Hoover	Noon Aug. 21	21	Pres. Jefferson	Midnight Aug. 13	13
Pres. Lincoln	Midnight Sept. 7	7	Pres. McKinley	Midnight Aug. 27	27
Pres. Coolidge	Noon Sept. 18	18	Pres. Grant	Midnight Sept. 10	10
Pres. Wilson	8.00 a.m. Oct. 6	6	Pres. Jackson	Midnight Sept. 24	24
Pres. Hoover	Noon Oct. 16	16	Pres. Jefferson	Midnight Oct. 8	8

EUROPE, NEW YORK AND BOSTON			MANILA THE MOST FREQUENT SERVICE Next Sailings.		
Via Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez Canal, Naples, Genoa and Marseilles.					
Pres. Harrison	8.00 a.m. Aug. 15	15	Pres. Harrison	8.00 a.m. Aug. 1	1
Pres. Polk	8.00 a.m. Aug. 15	15	Pres. Taft	Midnight Aug. 3	3
Pres. Pierce	8.00 a.m. Aug. 29	29	Pres. Jefferson	8.00 p.m. Aug. 7	7
Pres. Van Buren	8.00 a.m. Sept. 12	12	Pres. Hoover	8.00 p.m. Aug. 13	13
Pres. Garfield	8.00 a.m. Sept. 26	26	Pres. Polk	8.00 a.m. Aug. 18	18
Pres. Hayes	8.00 a.m. Oct. 10	10	Pres. McKinley	8.00 p.m. Aug. 21	21

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LIVERPOOL SERVICE		
MARON	sails 4th Sept. for Havre, Liverpool, & Bromborough.	

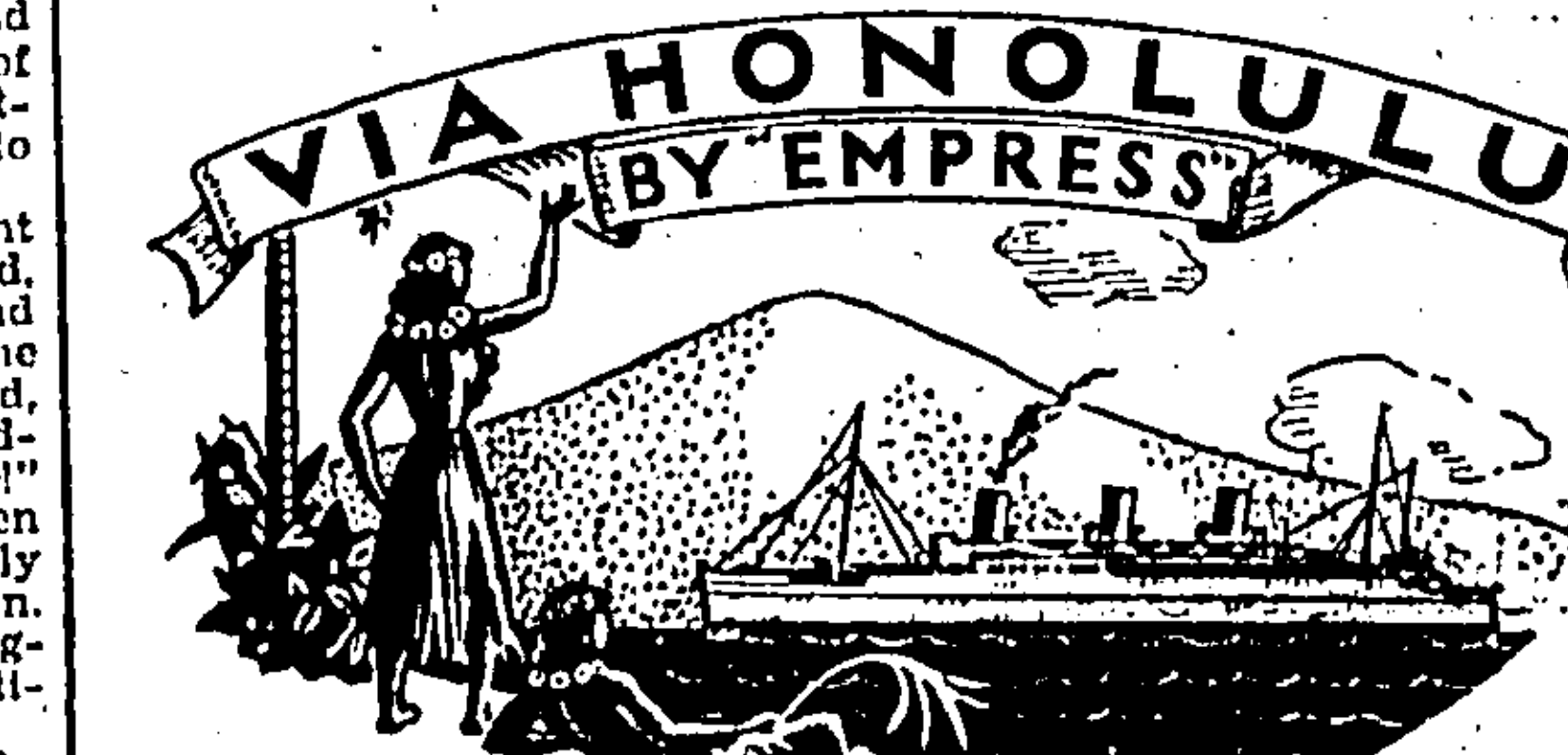
NEW YORK SERVICE		
PHEMUS	sails 27th Sept. for Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia & Baltimore via Batavia, Straits & Cape of Good Hope.	

PACIFIC SERVICE		
TYNDAREUS	sails 17th Aug. for Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.	

INWARD SERVICE		
ACHILLES	Due 28 July. From U. K. via Straits.	
MEMNON	Due 1 Aug. From U. K. via Straits.	
STENTOR	Due 10 Aug. From U. K. via Straits.	
ANTENOR	Due 13 Aug. From U. K. via Straits.	

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WHAT I SAW IN ITALY

ITALY belongs to the group of countries which virtually repudiate their own banknotes at their own frontiers.

Only a sum to the limit of 300 lire is allowed to be imported in Italian currency, and the Austrian journalist who was my companion between Vienna and Venice was called to order for ignorance of the regulations.

At the frontier and in those parts of Italy where my mission took me there was nothing to suggest that the traditional courtesy of Italians towards the foreigner has in any way been affected by existing international tension.

The British visitor—my own experience is confirmed by the experience of others—still meets with the friendliness invariably remarked upon by the young men who did the Grand Tour in the eighteenth century.

English schoolgirls feed the pigeons in the Piazza di S. Marco in the sun shine with intensity. Pigeons settle in their hats. There is much twittering. Interested Venice school children round them, pausing, pausing in their work, look on benignly. Cameras click.

The antagonisms aroused by the overrunning of Abyssinia or by the war in Spain find no echo here.

As in Germany to-day, so in Italy, past the mass of the people show no bitterness against the lands opposed Spain—and perhaps the fact of its most violently to the dictators—becoming known so completely.

On the terrace of a Venice hotel I talked at length first with Signor Gayda, of the Rome Glor-in-Abyssinia. During a long stay in Germany he had nothing was apt to exasperate him whom British leaders writers repeatedly crossed swords, and then so much as to hear generalisations

with Signor Rocco, the Cabinet Minister concerned with the foreign Press.

Gayda, despite his intimacy with the Duce, whose Press mouthpiece he is, shows a quite surprising independence of outlook at times.

A little obtusely, as I think, he does not appear to understand relations between Britain and Italy should be so strained. "This tension is altogether abnormal in our relations and must be got rid of," he remarked.

Gayda wanted to know why the Left continues so hostile to the Duce. "I could understand your Tories hating him, but why the Liberals and the Labour? Why do the Left pursue a tense anxious look of the advanced social aspect of Fascism? Have they forgotten that Mussolini has been a Socialist?"

Minister Rocco, a handsome man with tanned complexion and soft brown eyes, stressed the same note in persuasive fashion.

Mussolini's energy seems still to be boundless—he piloted his plane from Rome to Venice—and various rumours notwithstanding, he looks very fit physically.

But he has a tense anxious look and a nervousness of gesture which overrunning of Abyssinia or by the war in Spain find no echo here.

The defeat of the Blackshirts in the mass of the people show no bitterness against the lands opposed Spain—and perhaps the fact of its most violently to the dictators—becoming known so completely.

On the terrace of a Venice hotel I talked at length first with Signor Gayda, of the Rome Glor-in-Abyssinia. During a long stay in Germany he had nothing was apt to exasperate him whom British leaders writers repeatedly crossed swords, and then so much as to hear generalisations

about the intricate German situation as uttered by the week-end visitor. I do not propose to sum-up the present mood of Italy on the basis of my own fugitive visit.

But surface impressions may have their usefulness. I saw little to suggest that Mussolini's grip on Italy is slackening.

Many simple people, themselves not far from the hunger line, are grateful to him for giving them "the Empire," although there is a growing disposition to wonder whether it was quite worth the price in blood and treasure paid.

About Spain indifference is general, an indifference mixed with resentment that young Italians

should have been slaughtered in as uttered by the week-end visitor. Franco's interest.

When the Duce appears there is a lusty cheering—spontaneous cheering I surmise—yet there is much grumbling. The picture drawn by Fascist propagandists of an Italy lined unanimously behind the Duce is a little far-fetched.

Prices soar and wages lag, despite periodical wage increases. Among the young Fascists, one of whose leaders is Count Ciano, Foreign Minister and Mussolini's son-in-law, there is a tendency to find the Duce's ideas and policy tiresome and slightly old-fashioned. But their loyalty to him personally continues unshaken.

John Segreue

CANTON AGENTS for the Hongkong Telegraph

WM. FARMER & CO. Victoria Hotel Building. Shameen, Canton. Tel. 13501.

Stone Sentenced for "Callous and Brutal" Murder of Ruby Keen

ELEVENTH HOUR STORY OF HIS CRIME

London, June 30. Sentence of death was passed at the Old Bailey yesterday on Leslie George Stone, the 24-year-old Heath and Reach labourer found guilty of the murder of Ruby Keen.

The body of Ruby Keen, a 23-year-old factory worker of Leighton Buzzard, was found on a footpath near her home. She had been strangled with a scarf.

At the end of the proceedings Mrs. Keen, mother of the dead girl, approached Mrs. Stone, mother of the condemned man. She was sitting in the waiting room, but before Mrs. Keen could say anything Mrs. Stone sprang up and ran away calling out: "Go away. Go away." Mrs. Keen left the room at once.

The jury, on which there were two women, was absent only 25 minutes.

When they had taken their seats the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, said he had received a note from them which read: "If as the result of an intention to commit rape the girl was killed, although there was no intention to kill her, is a man guilty of murder?" The answer to the question was: "Yes, undoubtedly."

"Pulled Her Scarf And Knotted It" —Stone

The jury then consulted for a few moments and the foreman announced their verdict of "Guilty." One of the women jurors buried her head in her hands.

Lord Hewart, passing death sentence, said that Stone had been guilty of a brutal and callous murder.

Stone showed no emotion when sentence was passed. He was allowed to see his parents before leaving court.

Mr. Maurice Healy, K.C., after having put Stone in the witness-box, had pleaded that the verdict should be one of manslaughter.

In his summing-up, Lord Hewart, referring to the manslaughter defence, glanced at the clock and said: "Even now at 2.30 p.m. I am puzzled to know under what head of manslaughter it is represented that this case can conceivably come."

STONE GOES INTO THE BOX
Stone, wearing a dark reefer suit, walked slowly to the witness-box with a waver to give his evidence.

Mr. Healy's first question was: In the statements you made to the police officers in this case, did you tell them the whole truth?

Stone: No, sir.
You are sworn to tell the whole truth here to-day. Are you prepared to do so?—Yes.

Stone said that while he was stationed at Gosport in 1931 he met Ruby Keen. He went to the East with the Army in February, 1932. He had twice gone home while at Gosport, and on each occasion he walked out with Ruby Keen.

On Sunday, April 11, he met her in the Golden Bell at 8.20. He was sitting there when she looked in and saw him.

The Lord Chief Justice: Had you arranged to meet her there?—No.

The Lord Chief Justice: It was merely an accident?—Yes.

Replying to Mr. Healy, Stone said that the Golden Bell was his favourite house, and the place where he was likely to be found.

At the Golden Bell he had three points of view. He had three points of view. He had three points of view. He had three points of view.

During that time he had two points of view. He had two points of view. He had two points of view. He had two points of view.

At this stage Mr. Healy said he wished to go back to an incident in the old days.

"Had this girl a little trick with her in those old times which used to annoy you?"

Stone: Yes, she used to put her little fingers in my ears.

Stone demonstrated with his fingers how she did it.

Mr. Healy: Had you had a little tiff about it?—I just told her not to do it.

Stone added that on one occasion when she did it he struck at her, missed and hit the brick wall behind her, damaging his hand.

Stone then continued his narrative of the events on April 11, saying that as they walked along they talked about old times "and that kind of thing."

Mr. Healy: Was there any mention of this tickling of the ears?—Yes, when we got as far as the cottage wall.

ARMS AROUND EACH OTHER
When you had left the road was there any change in your attitude?—Yes. I had my arm round her and she had her arm round me.

You were walking affectionately in that way and got to the cottage wall?—Yes.

Stone said that when they reached the wall they put both arms round each other and kissed each other several times.

Mr. Healy: Was it at that stage there was some mention about the tickling of the ears, and what happened to your hand?—Yes, she asked



MAY TAKE JEAN'S ROLE—Mary Dees, blonde film actress whose resemblance to the late Jean Harlow prompted Hollywood screen tests she hoped would bring her the coveted role of the beloved star. Miss Dees was taken out of a partially completed film to make the tests for the Harlow role. Miss Harlow's uncompleted picture was "Saratoga," with William Powell.

Robert Taylor to Star in England

By SETON MARGRAVE

ROBERT TAYLOR, who jumped in four years from £7 a week film extra to fourth place in the star list and £700 a week, is going to London.

One-time medical student in Nebraska, "Buddy" (to his friends) now has four secretaries to answer the 10,000 letters a week sent by fans.

This Hollywood film star of the moment is to take a leading part in "A Yank at Oxford," the first British picture to be made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Luisa Rainer, the Viennese actress who won the award of the American Motion Picture Academy for her performance in "The Great Ziegfeld," is also coming over to star in a later Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer British film, "Finishing School."

Here's "Buddy" Taylor's career in brief. Spotted by an M.G.M. official at the Hollywood Playhouse on his first appearance on the stage four years ago, and offered a film contract.

Apprentice for two years—a film experiment that might or might not have succeeded.

Made good by the end of 1935. Placed 83rd in the list of stars selected by cinema owners as meaning money at the box-office.

End of 1936 only Shirley Temple, Clark Gable, and the Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers team were above him in the list.

One of the screen's most handsome men, these six films have made him famous: "Magnificent Obsession" with Irene Dunne, "Small Town Girl" with Janet Gaynor, "The Gorgeous Hussy" with Joan Crawford, "His Brother's Wife" with Barbara Stanwyck, "Camille" with Grete Garbo, and "The Man in Possession" with the late Jean Harlow.

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RADIO BROADCAST

Relay from London: "At The Theatres"

A STUDIO ITEM

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on wavelengths of 355 metres (845 k.c.s.), 51.49 metres (562 m.c.s.). H.K.T.

12.30-2.15 p.m. European Programme.
12.30 Duke Ellington and His Orchestra.

Foxtrot Ring Dem bells.
Foxtrot Three Little Words.
Slow Foxtrot: Black and Tan Fantasy.

Foxtrot Doing the Voom Voom.
Foxtrot Rent Party Blues.
Foxtrot In a Sentimental Mood.
Show Boat Shuffle.

12.52 Two Songs sung by Paul Robeson.
Jes' Mah Song.
Shenandoah.

1.00 Local: Time Signal and Weather Report.
1.03 Two Songs by Gracie Fields.
My Lucky Day.
Mary Rose.

1.10 Variety.
Indian Love Call Accordion solo by Toralf Tollefsen.
Rose Marie Accordion solo by Toralf Tollefsen.

Tango delle Rose Serge Krotkoff and His Hawaiians.
Bebe d'Amour Hawaiian guitar solo by Serge Krotkoff.
Ask Your Heart Sung by Val Rosing.

Chasing Shadows Sung by Val Rosing.
Sally the Circus Queen Warner and Darnell.

1.30 Reuter Press: Rugby Press; Local: Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.40 Sergei Rachmaninoff Concerto No. 2 in C Minor, Op. 18.
Sergei Rachmaninoff and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra conducted by Leopold Stokowski.

2.15 Close Down.
4-7 p.m. Chinese Programme.
7-11 p.m. European Programme.
7 p.m. Variety.

Selection of Bing Crosby Numbers.
Part 1 Thanks, Love Is Just Around the Corner.
Learn to Croon, Please.

Part 2 Love in Bloom, Down the Old Ox Road, Soon, Where the Blue of the Night, June in January.
Tony Banjo Solo by Olley Oakley.
White Rose Banjo Solo by Olley Oakley.

Gipsy Drinking Song Rode and His Tziganes.
Gipsy Fantasy Rode and His Tziganes.

La Paloma (The Dove) Horst Schimmelpfennig at the Organ.
O Sole Mio Horst Schimmelpfennig at the Organ.

Alice Blue Gown Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians.
7.30 Closing local Stocks Quotations, and Hongkong Exchange Market Report.

7.35 Chopin. Sonata in B Flat Major, Op. 35.
Piano solo by Percy Grainger.

Elude in B Minor Op. 25, No. 10. Piano solo by Percy Grainger.
8.00 Local: Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Bob Xavier vocal, and H. L. Orazio at the Piano.
Vocal I Watched on the Moon.

Piano Medley The Way you look To-night, He Ain't Got Rhythm, With All My Heart.
Vocal The One Rose.

Piano Basin Street Blues.
Vocal Thrus the Courtesy of Love.
Piano Medley Let Go Slumming.

Talk of the Town, Harlem.
Vocal Serenade in the Night.
London Palladium Orchestra.

8.20 The Golden Valse Parts 1 and 2.
Kiss Me Again.

Echoes from the Puszta.
Wedded Whimies—humorous fantasy—Parts 1 and 2.
Alshia.

8.45 Relay from London. 'Round and About'.
8.55 Relay from London.

'Swift Serenade'. Tommy Matthews and His Concert Orchestra. Produced by David Porter.

9.30 London News and Announcements.
9.55 Violin Recital by Helfetz.

Large on G String by Clerambault. Accompanied by Arpad Sandor.
(a) Minuet No. 1 & 2 from Bach Sonata No. 6.

(b) The Little Windmill by Couperin. Accompanied by Isidor Achron.

Concerto No. 2 in D Minor Op. 22—Wienawski. Helfetz and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by John Barbirolli.

Scherzo Tarantelle, Op. 10 by Wienawski. Accompanied by Arpad Sandor.

10.15 Relay from London. Big Band.
'At the Theatres' Descriptions and songs of London shows by Dudley Glass and Dorothy Bfunton.

10.35 Dance Music.
Foxtrot. Poor Little Angelina. Jay Wilbur & His Band; Saddle your Blues to a Wild Mustang, Jay Wilbur & His Band.

Foxtrot. My Sweetest Went Away. Scott Wood & His Six Swingers.
Foxtrot. Handel in Harlem, Scott Wood & His Six Swingers.

Foxtrot. Jazz Convulsions, Duke Ellington & His Orchestra.
Foxtrot. Moon Over Dixie, Duke Ellington & His Orchestra.

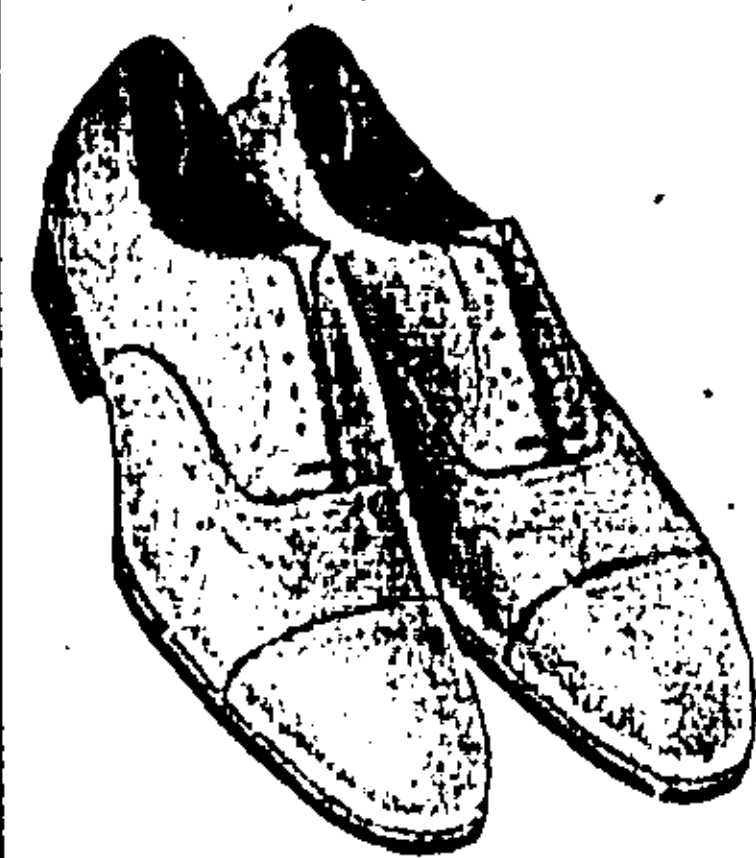
Waltz. Have You Forgotten to Soon, Jack Hylton & His Orchestra.
Foxtrot. Did You Mean It, Jack Hylton & His Orchestra.

11 p.m. Close Down.

DAVENTRY PROGRAMMES
The following wave-lengths and frequencies are used by Daventry:

Signal Frequency Wavelength
GSA 6,500 k.c. 46.15 metres
GSB 9,810 k.c. 30.58 metres
GSC 12,940 k.c. 22.87 metres
GSD 17,750 k.c. 16.89 metres
GSE 17,860 k.c. 16.80 metres
GSF 18,140 k.c. 16.53 metres

(Continued on Page 11.)



WHITE SHOES

Smart and cool, these shoes are made with light canvas or calf uppers, leather soles and heels.

Half sizes and various fittings.

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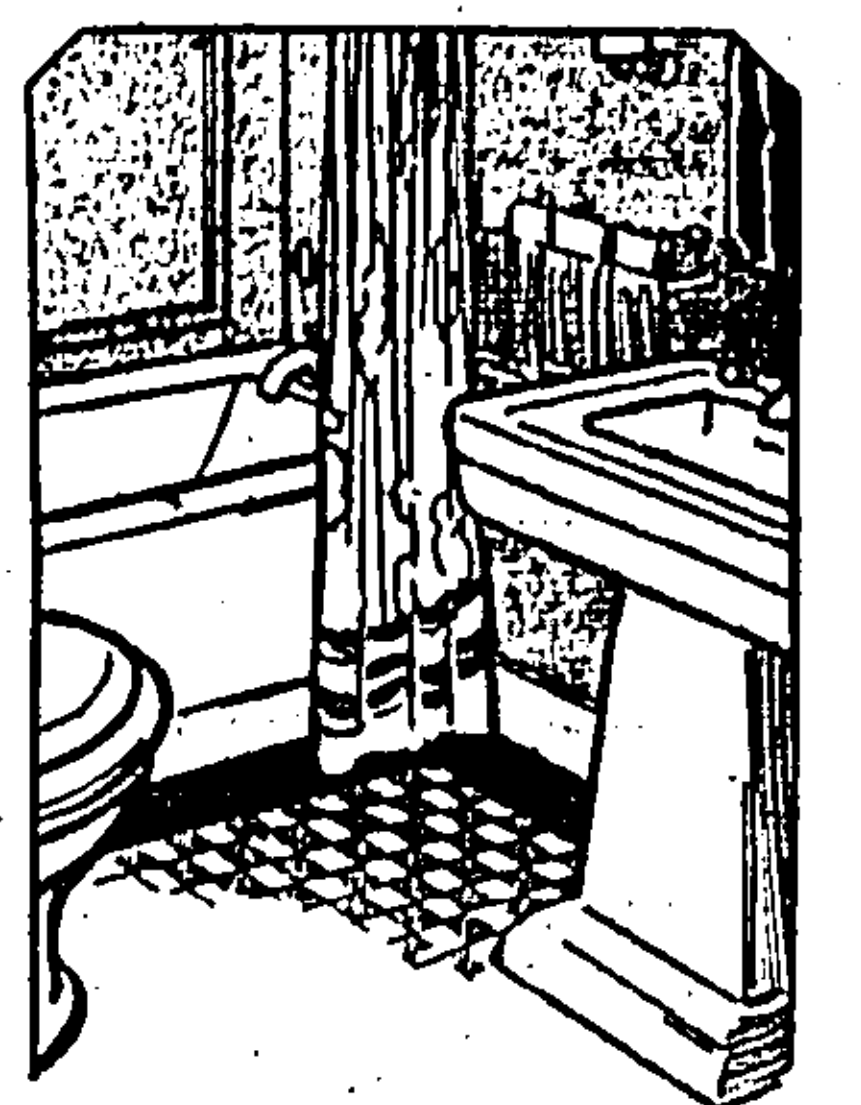
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See particulars on another page

OLD RESIDENT'S LETTER GLIMPSE OF COLONY IN 1855

Hongkong Rotarians yesterday had their weekly luncheon talk varied by a glimpse into the memories of a former resident of Hongkong who lived here in 1855 and wrote still wishing that she could still travel here again at the age of 92. The occasion was a talk by Mr. J. Smith, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, on the subject "Is it progress?"

Major R. D. Walker presided and welcomed the following guests:—Rotarian E. Mathewson, California; Mr. van Walekey, Netherlands; Mr. R. Schmidt, Lisbon; Mr. S. O. Au, Swatow; Messrs. L. Speelman, R. M. King, G. P. de Martin and T. E. Middleburg, Hongkong.

Mr. Mathewson, said Major Walker, had come from California with a message of welcome and he wished to read a letter from a relative of his who was 92 years of age and was in Hongkong for eight years from 1855. (Applause).

Mr. Mathewson, who received a hearty ovation, said his correspondent was Mrs. Fulton, a daughter of Mr. Beacher, who conducted the Bethel Mission at Whampoa. The letter said: "That I was stunned to hear the news that you are sailing to-day for Hongkong is putting the matter mildly. How long the voyage by steamship is I do not know but in 1855 we left New York and were there and a half month on route in a fast clipper ship—a delightful performance for a 10 year old!

"We stopped at Java before setting out to cross the pirate infested China sea. In case we were becalmed, barrels of broken glass were brought on deck and placed so the contents could be scattered over the deck in the event of an attack, as the bare-footed pirates could not walk on it. But we got through alright.

"We first stopped at the Bethel Mission at Whampoa. There were many vessels there—huge East India ships with cargoes of opium from India. This was so bad for China that Victoria was asked to stop it but such a revenue came to the Crown that there was nothing doing! England said she would trade anywhere and a war ensued. Canton was taken and paid a million dollars to get free. The wonderful palace

of Governor Teh was burned, I still have things taken away by naval officers.

Reward for Heads

"During the war we and others fled to Hongkong for safety as \$100 was offered for every white person's head and a neighbour, a Scot, was carried off. A Swedish gentleman, Carl Brulsted, came 10 miles to Whampoa by sampan and then joined us in Hongkong and lived at the new Bethel mission which had been built there for us by the merchants. The Swede was an astute and prosperous man, 10 years older than myself and we became great friends. Father said the Bethel, which was a converted ship, would sink in the event of a typhoon so after a year in China we were sent home to America and father remained to complete his five year term. Although the Bethel withstood one typhoon, though the roof was blown off and furniture, piano, library etc. were destroyed. Mr. Brulsted then went to live on shore and built a fine house. He was a high Mason. He died of fever, other Masons caring for him since he had no relatives. Now, if you could find time to visit Happy Valley and see if any marker is inscribed with his name I would be pleased.

"On January 1, 1855 I took my last look at the mountain with its glittering lights—a never to be forgotten sight—and father, Brulsted and two cousins were rowed back to shore from the ship. All are now dead. The Bethel was sunk off Kowloon. If I were younger I would insist on coming out there again. Please send picture cards and if you go to the Club, see if any copies of mother's Hongkong Magazine are still there and buy one for me—I still credit it good! She had 12 bound in brocade and given to her by Professor Stowe (brother of the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin) but I expect they are all scattered now.

"There was a lot of horse-back riding then and Mr. B. gave me a pony. He used to sing to me—'When the Springtime comes, sweet Annie, and wild flowers blossom on the plain; shall I nevermore behold thee, or hear thy sweet voice again?'

"What a train of reminiscences comes when I think of you! I am never reconciled to being an old Grandmother. There was a fine road round the Island when I was there but I expect Godowns are more in evidence now." (Applause).

Primary Forces

Mr. Smith in his address said: During the last Rotarian year we were entertained with two talks on Progress. Rotarian Amps spoke on the progress he had observed on his journey home via America, particularly as to the good relationship which existed between the employer and the employee and the treatment given to the stranger within the gate. Rotarian Prof. Middleton Smith spoke on civil and mechanical en-

gineering progress aided by the scientist and chemist. We all feel sure, listened with pride as Prof. Middleton Smith with his word pictures took us step by step from one stage to another of these engineering advancements, especially the achievement which would play such an important part in the development of China.

One of the important parts of the talk to my mind was that go mention or reference was made to any national achievement but just the achievements of science and engineering, which I also took to include not only the brains but the brawn and muscle elements of the workshop and laboratory.

It can be truly said to-day that the scientist, chemist and engineer by painstaking study, frequently in the face of great oppositions, are able to harness and to a marked degree control, the primary forces of the world—water, fire, electricity, rays and gravitation.

These forces have been in existence since the creation of the world, but it is only during the last century that a determined front has been shown so that they should be controlled for the benefit of mankind. Progress in the abstract may mean anything. Engineer Commander White thought that to make certain local progress in this age, an air-conditioned rabbit warren suitable for accommodating human beings. It will be noticed he made no reference to the Peak! However he may be giving a perfectly correct forecast of what will be absolutely necessary in the near future. Pirate planes will be able to take off from pirate aerodromes, and no commercial factory in the world would be free from attack.

Travelling No Cheaper

In a retrospect of progress transportation leads the field. What does it mean? Can you travel cheaper now than 20 years ago? Do inventions and improvements to inventions means better conditions for the producer? One of the greatest scandals was the introduction of the Spinning Jenny which exploited labour to the bitter end whereas it should have brought blessing to all. The layman may well ask why are these things permitted, why should planes of destruction be built to destroy aeroplanes of commerce? Why should ships of war be built to destroy ships of peace and commerce? Why should runs be used to destroy in a week that which it has taken many years to build?

Commerce to-day is not peace but war; cut-throat trade now predominates; every producer looks for closing and bartering his door being every country in the world because every country in the world complains of no money and too many unemployed. Authorities on economics are still searching for a solution. Some of these authorities will tell you it is because raw materials are badly distributed. This reason is unbelievable. If you have the money to-day you can buy

all the raw material you want, but it must be for cash. I contend that there can be no answer to the layman's question, and that no progress will be made until a determined and united front is set up against those two other great forces which have been in existence since the world began. Those two forces are in deadly opposition even as the positive and negative. Yet they are so beautifully interwoven that without a perfect and thorough investigation even the results from the action of those two forces are likely to be confused.

Greed and Jealousy

The force of evil was first discovered by the application of the ingredients, greed and jealousy; greed by an individual trying to obtain an unfair advantage over another, and to be possessed of something which the other did not possess. It is in this form that it has remained today under a different form, Capitalism. There must be a violent change if the progress made is to remain; drastic changes in production and salesmanship methods. In production all workers must receive equal and fair remuneration for their services. There should be no trade barriers. Every country must adopt free trade and abolish all tariffs and an equal monetary value. Capitalism must set its house in order on these lines if it expects to survive. Capitalism under any classification cannot survive by force of arms.

Through the agency of education (forcibly extracted from capitalism by trade unions of the world) the producers are pledged to democracy. The world can live without capitalism and without any large engineering achievement. But it cannot live without producers, and producers will talk—so that it follows freedom of speech and freedom of the press is essential.

Capitalism and greed cannot exist in any form if progress is to be made. Democracy must and I have sufficient faith to believe that democracy will even at this present 'crisis' time, assert itself by refusing to be a party in the manufacture and exploitation of the agencies for death and destruction.

A Sermon

Prof. Brown, proposing a vote of thanks, said he had expected a lecture on locomotives but had heard instead a moral address. It was characteristic of Mr. Smith and of engineers in general, to take that view and he had been greatly impressed by the talk. Engineers' Outlook, in which he had discovered similar sentiments. He had a feeling that inventions had somehow left the world no happier than they had found it.

The inventions of the engineer and the scientist did not necessarily provide man with morality. Inventions went on increasing but morality lagged behind. The tendency was to damn the engineer and scientist for inventing things which caused

(Continued on Next Column.)

TRADE MARK COPIED BRILLANTINE SALE BY TWO CHINESE FIRMS

A summons against the Pak On Company, of No. 230 Des Voeux Road Central, for selling goods, namely a glass jar containing solid brillantime with a cap and label bearing the number 4711 in a scroll with a bell attached, to which a false trade description was applied, was heard before Mr. W. M. Thomson at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. D. B. Evans, of Johnson, Stokes and Co., the complainants, and C. Schmidt, manager of Melchers and Co., said his firm was the sole agents in the Colony for the Eau-de-Cologne Perfumery Fabrique of Cologne, who were the manufacturers of 4711 products. That mark had been used in Hongkong for the past 37 years, but it was not registered, though an application for registration of the mark was pending. There had been a fairly large sale of solid brillantime last year, about 17,000 bottles having been sold. The sales for the first half of this year had been less than 500 dozen. In the genuine bottles, the characters B381 were stamped on the bottom, and the cover and colour of the genuine article was of a lighter shade than the false. His firm had carried out quite an extensive advertising campaign on behalf of these goods, at an average sum of \$5,000 being expended per year. The normal retail market price for a bottle of 4711 solid brillantime was 65 cents.

Wong Pak, an employee of Melchers and Co., said he went to the Pak On Company on July 6 on instructions from his employer. He saw a number of bottles of 4711 solid brillantime there, and purchased one bottle for 50 cents, though 65 cents was originally asked for.

Second Summons. A similar summons against the Fook Wah Company, of No. 316 Des Voeux Road Central, for possession of a glass jar of solid brillantime with a cap and label bearing the number 4711 in a scroll with a bell attached, to which a false trade description was applied, was then proceeded with.

After Mr. Schmidt had given evidence of the same nature as in the first case, Detective-Sergeant J. Bentley said he visited the Fook Wah Company on July 8, where he executed a warrant and seized one bottle of solid brillantime, the only one with the number 4711 found in the shop.

Representatives of both firms were then given opportunity to give evidence. Siu Hing-choy, master of the Pak On Company, said he bought a dozen bottles of 4711 from the Wing Nam Hing firm. He did not know the articles were not genuine. He paid \$3.00 for the dozen, and thought he had got them quite cheaply. He did not take any trouble to find out what the mark 4711 was. Defendant admitted under pressure from his Worship that the price of the article he sold did not depend on the quality. He would ask as much as a customer was willing to give.

Sze To Shiu, who claimed to be a salesman of the Fook Wah Co., said he was asked to buy some of the jars of solid brillantime by a woman who had told him they were in perfectly good condition. He bought half a dozen bottles for her for \$1.80 about a month ago. He knew, from reading the newspapers, that the number 4711 was a trade-mark, but had no idea the goods he had bought were not genuine. He charged his customers 60 cents a bottle.

His Worship convicted both defendants, and Mr. Evans said that originally the three firms had been summoned, but one had settled the matter satisfactorily with his client by publishing a public apology in the local press, giving an undertaking that they would not sell the goods, and paid the full costs of the action, which in all amounted to about \$200. He saw no reason why defendants should not be similarly dealt with, but did not suggest that they be called upon to pay as heavy costs.

His Worship adjourned the case until to-day decide on the penalty to be inflicted.

trouble, but they themselves did not cause the trouble but merely provided increased power which was exploited by others. The engineer was also exploited; he was not immoral but simply non-moral.

Recently, said Prof. Brown, he had read an interesting book by Walter Lippman and his remarks on inventions were most interesting. Inventions were connected with earliest history and had now become a main feature of our life. Formerly man invented for his requirements but now he invented and then looked for a consumer.

The speaker had mentioned capitalism. The truth was that neither the engineer nor businessman would save the world but they would simply keep up to the advance of inventions.



UNTHINKABLE!

Of course you would not give your baby a cigar or adult food because you know babies require special care and treatment. That is why you spend so much time in the preparation of his special food. Yet when baby's system is upset and he is troubled with colic, diarrhea, sour stomach, indigestion or constipation, are you careful to use only medicine that has been made especially for him? Castoria is the ideal remedy for your child because it has been prepared especially for infants and children. It is mild, pleasant-tasting and easy to take. The next time your baby is upset by some simple child ailment, use Castoria, safe for even the newborn infant.



CASTORIA

The medicine made especially for children

Do you odolise?

There are still some who do not, and you may be amongst them. Try the Odol way—just a few splashes of Odol, the famous liquid antiseptic disinfectant, in a half tumblerful of water will thoroughly cleanse and purify the whole mouth, penetrating all cracks and crevices in and between the teeth, permeating the gums and lining membrane, and exerting its antiseptic and refreshing powers, not only during the few moments while being used, but for hours after. It is this lasting effect that gives to "Odolisers" the absolute assurance that their mouths are permanently protected from the bacteria and processes of fermentation.



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NOW IN FULL PROGRESS

Each succeeding year our Sales continue to be anticipated by keen bargain lovers, with ever increasing eagerness, as very real and absolutely genuine money saving events. This season the Sale is even more attractive than ever.

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REMEMBER: THE EARLY BUYER
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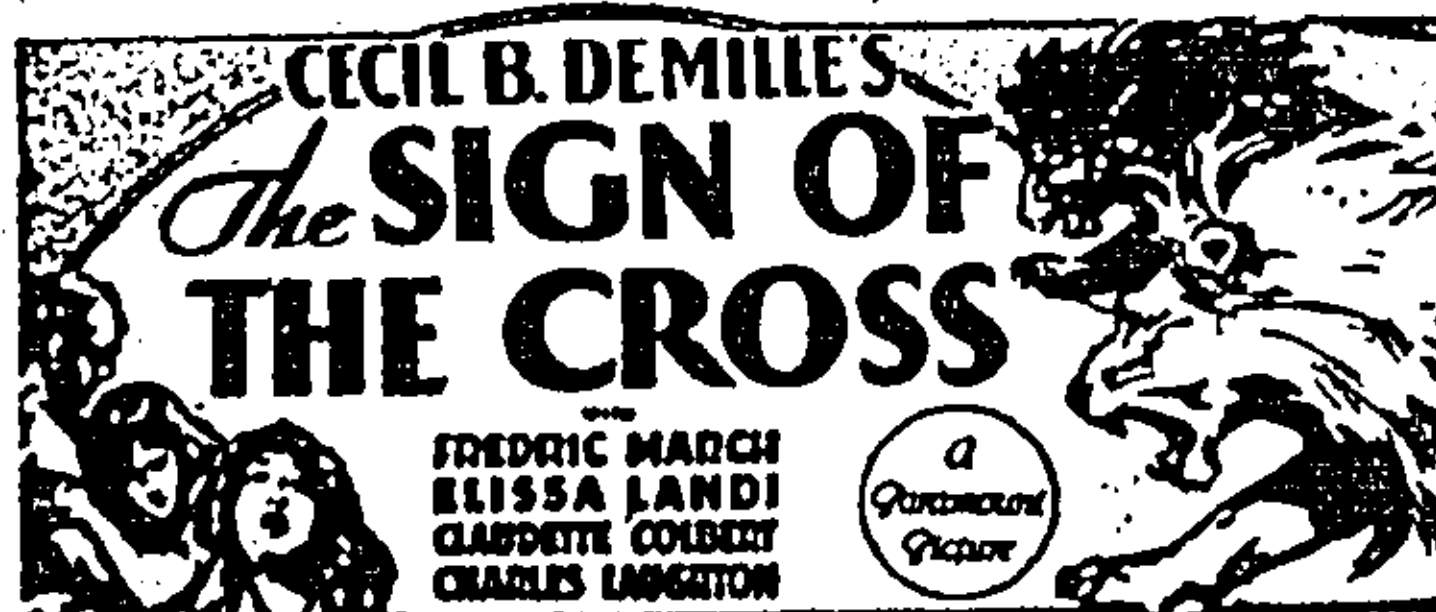


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ONE OF THE BEST OF THE OLD FAVOURITES!



SPECIAL! FOR TO-MORROW—ONE DAY ONLY
It's a riot when they meet their twin brothers, the sea-going twins with girls in every port, in a wild tangle with the wives of the landlubber twins.

THEIR FUNNIEST FULL-LENGTH FEATURE!



FRI. SAT. "MAID OF SALEM"
with CLAUDETTE COLBERT and FRED MacMURRAY
A thrilling story of witchcraft in Old New England.

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Daily at 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
At Most Popular Prices:
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"PARAMOUNT WEEK" TO-DAY



FRIDAY: "THE BIG BROADCAST OF 1936"
SATURDAY: "THE LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"

"Scandal Dogs Me" Says Ruby Keen's Fiance

DRAMA OF 2 MOTHERS

"A NONYMOUS letter writers and the cruel tongue of gossip have made my life unbearable. Scandal follows me wherever I go."

Ex-Police Constable Patrick Smith, fiance of 23-years-old Ruby Keen, said this after leaving the Old Bailey where he had heard Leslie George Stone, ex-soldier of 24, sentenced to death for the girl's murder in "a lovers' lane" near her home at Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

He told, too, for the first time his version of the events leading to his resignation from the police force.

As Stone went to the cells there was a poignant meeting between two tragic mothers—Stone's mother and the mother of the girl he murdered.

When the black-capped Lord Chief Justice uttered the death sentence Mrs. Stone tottered to a form in the waiting-room. Her white-haired husband, leaning heavily on a stick, buried his head in his hands.

MOTHER'S OUTBURST
Then, through the swing doors entered Mrs. Keen, Ruby's mother. She stepped quietly over to Mrs. Stone, laid one hand gently on her shoulder and murmured words of sympathy.

Mrs. Stone's overwrought nerves gave way. She jumped to her feet, shouting, "Get away from me!" She rushed round the room waving her arms and crying, "Go away from me, go away, get out. Dreadful! Dreadful!"

"It is so sad," Mrs. Keen whispered to me, "I am so sorry for her. I know what such grief is."

Meanwhile ex-Police Constable Smith paced the hall.

"I should have left the town weeks ago had I not known that Ruby would have wished me to stick," he said.

"What makes it worse is that the gossips have coupled my name with the widowed mother of my dead fiancee. They say that I am to marry her. Only last Sunday I was asked whether it was true that I had been married the day before to Mrs. Keen."

"Can you imagine what such talk means to me?"

"I have lost the woman who was to be my wife, my career—everything I had."

"If I walk in the town people stop and stare—point me out as the man who resigned from the police force after his sweetheart was murdered."

"WHY I RESIGNED"

"Now, for the first time, I can tell the truth about my resignation from the police. I was so upset by the death of my sweetheart and the limelight thrown on me that I offered to resign from the police force. A kindly superior officer persuaded me not to do so."

"Later, however, I was 'on the carpet,' and I was told that I had been reported as being in the company of a man and two women, 20 miles from my area, which at that time was Biggleswade."

"I had been transferred to Biggleswade from Leighton Buzzard after Ruby's death. The truth is that on the evening on which I was reported for a trivial offence—that of not asking permission of a superior officer to leave my area—I had been on duty from 4 p.m. until midnight."

"When I went home I found that Mrs. Keen, her daughter, and a friend had waited for me to consult me. They relied on me to get them back to their homes. I did so. Because of the late hour, I did not wake up a superior to ask formal permission. I was back at my lodgings in less than three hours."

"I was asked to resign from the force for this, and refused. Eventually I did so."

"Evil rumours then began to circulate. I was being gossiped out of the town I had come to love."

"I thought I could hear her voice planning our marriage, and then I heard the terrible voices of the gossips, and saw again the poisonous letters which I have thrown on the fire as they came to me."

UNMOVED BY SENTENCE

Stone stood at attention when he heard the death sentence. Then, as the chaplain said "Amen," he turned, compressed his lips, and without glancing to either side, hurried down the stone steps to the cells.

Mrs. Stone and her husband were taken to the prison for a brief interview with their son.

Stone, giving evidence 'previous day, said that on the day he last saw Ruby Keen he knelt down because he thought he had stunned her, and then got up and brushed his knees and trousers.

Mr. Richard O'Sullivan, K.C., for the prosecution, addressing the Jury, said that it had been possible to establish by scientific evidence—by the little threads and the marks of the knee—that Stone was in the lane where the crime was committed.

WOMAN M.P. AT WHITE HOUSE



Viscountess Astor, spontaneous and vivacious former Nancy Langhorne of Virginia, as she left the White House, recently, after a 15-minute visit with President Roosevelt. She is a member of the House of Commons.

Sussex Downland For Nation

London, June 28.
Newtimber Hill, comprising more than 200 acres of Sussex downland near Brighton, was handed over to the National Trust on Saturday as the joint gift of Countess Buxton and Brighton Corporation. Lady Buxton presented some downland and an avenue of beech trees, part of her Newtimber estate, in memory of Earl Buxton, and Brighton Corporation decided to present adjoining downland, so that the whole of Newtimber Hill could be preserved as an open space for posterity.—Our Own Correspondent.

P.O. MAKES HISTORY WITH 1½d. AIR MAIL

London, July 1.

Imperial airways' flying-boat Centurion took-off from Southampton Water yesterday for South Africa, carrying over a ton of mail—the first load of letters to leave England for delivery abroad by air at a flat rate of 1½d. per half ounce.

In a silk mail-bag was carried a letter from the King to the Governor-General. Postman Elliot, of Southampton, tied and sealed the bag.

Piloted by Captain F. J. Bailey the machine roared over the deck of the motor ship Medina, where the Postmaster-General (Major G. C. Tryon, M.P.), the Air Minister (Lord Swinton), the South African Minister of Posts and Telegraphs (Senator Clarkson), and the managing director of Imperial Airways (Sir George Beharrell) and other officials had joined in inaugurating the Empire air mail scheme.

"A GREAT DAY"

Colonel Lindbergh was among the guests.

"This is a great day in the history of the Air Ministry and the Post Office and of Imperial Airways," said Major Tryon.

"We are inaugurating the first stage of the Empire air mail scheme, which has been founded on a great Imperial partnership."

"Fifteen Empire countries are taking part in this first stage; as many more will come in at the second stage, and finally Australia and New Zealand will complete the number."

"Nowhere outside the British Empire is it possible to send a letter by air over such immense distances for 1½d. a half ounce."

For the start the cost to the Post Office of air transport for first-class mail will be up to £200,000 a year. The flying-boats will reach Durban in 6½ days. It is planned to reduce the time to 4 days. East Africa will then be 2½ days from London.

The Centurion arrived at Rome last night nearly an hour ahead of schedule.

Policeman Not Bitten

London, July 2.

At the hearing of the Harworth Colliery village disturbances, a man denied biting a constable. He was supported by his wife who said that he had left his false teeth in their usual place—on the top shelf of the larder. He had not worn them half-a-dozen times in seven or eight years, she added. Sixteen men and one woman face charges arising out of the disturbances, which have been described as "a night of terror."—Our Own Correspondent.

He Vowed 'Spend All Then Die'

Exeter, July 2.

WHEN Harry Norman Hodgkinson, fifty-six-year-old bachelor of Rock Dene, Moretonhampstead, Devon, inherited between £1,500 and £2,000 under his mother's will last August, he said:—

"When I have spent this I shall hang myself."

But his friends thought he was joking.

He began to live like a millionaire. He stayed at the best hotels on Dartmoor, in Exeter and in Bournemouth.

He treated himself to the rarest of wines and liqueurs.

It meant that he had to draw from his banking accounts at Bournemouth and Moretonhampstead at the rate of £50 a week.

In the last six months he paid out nearly £500 in hotel bills alone.

Recently he went from hotel to hotel as a bed-and-breakfast guest without luggage.

Funds were dwindling.

Then he found he had 15s. in his pockets—and three cheque books. In an Exeter hotel to-day he was found hanged—just as he said he would be found when that £1,500 had gone.

ALHAMBRA

NATHAN RD. KOWLOON. DAILY AT 2.30-5.10-7.20 & 9.30. TEL. 36656

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

FIRST BREATH-TAKING EXPOSE OF THE HOODED HOODLUMS WHO MENACE THE PUBLIC!

Exposing The Masked Murderers Who Rule The



NEXT CHANGE "THE CRIME NOBODY SAW"

A Paramount Picture Low Ayres - Ruth Coleman - Eugene Pallette

QUEEN'S

DAILY AT 2.30-5.15-7.20 & 9.30. TEL. 31453

SHOWING TO-DAY



NEXT CHANGE Tyrone Power - Loretta Young - Don Ameche in "LOVE IS NEWS"

TOKYO ATTITUDE

PREMIER SAYS JAPAN'S AIM IS PEACE

Shanghai, July 27 (4.30 p.m.).

The Tokyo Government states that it is continuing to act on a policy of non-aggression and hoped for a settlement with China in accordance with the July 11 local agreement.

The Langtang and Peiping attacks forced the Japanese to self-defence for the protection of Japanese nationals and maintenance of communications. Japan has no grudge against the Chinese, no territorial designs, no desire to interfere with foreign interests, and hopes that China will act to wards a speedy settlement.—United Press.

To Maintain Peace

Shanghai, July 27 (4.06 p.m.).

The Japanese Prime Minister, Prince Konoye, speaking before the Imperial Diet, said that Japan's only reason for sending troops to China was to preserve the peace of the Far East. He hoped that China's self-discipline would result in a settlement.

The War Minister, General Sugiyama, also spoke to the Diet. He blamed China's anti-Japanese sentiment for the current trouble.

Diet Statement

Tokyo, July 27.

In the Diet to-day the Japanese War Minister, Gen. Sugiyama, stated that the Japanese garrison in North China had decided to take punitive operations against the Chinese there. The War Office in Tokyo was taking similar measures. They blamed the Chinese for the present tense situation.

Prince Konoye, Premier, said troops were being sent to North China to preserve peace and, they hope, to self-discipline the Chinese Government and people to enable possible readjustment of the situation.

Mr. Hirota, Foreign Minister, said the situation in North China was such that an untoward outbreak was possible at any moment. He hoped that the Chinese authorities would endeavour to settle the situation, which he attributed to anti-Japanese movements. The Japanese Government was seeking a settlement of the dispute on the spot, he said.

Speaking of other foreign matters, Mr. Hirota deplored the clashes on the Manchukuo-Soviet border. He stated that two commissioners from both sides would be appointed to demark the frontier and settle disputes.

He added that he hoped for a speedy settlement of Anglo-Japanese relations in the Far East.—Reuter.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

TWO MEN CHARGED WITH THE POSSESSION OF COCAINE

Charged with the possession of 175 ounces of cocaine at No. 5 Ewo Hill Street, ground floor, on July 2, two men, Ngan Tin-hin and Ngan Hok-chi, appeared on remand before Mr. S. F. Balfour at the Central Magistrate's court yesterday afternoon, on committal proceedings.

Mr. M. J. Abbott, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, while Mr. D. McCallum represented both defendants.

Mr. Abbott said that about 8 a.m. on July 2, Senior Revenue Officer A. W. Grimmit and Mr. E. A. Taylor, accompanied by a raiding party, went to the ground floor of No. 5 Ewo Hill Street. Mr. Grimmit knocked on the door, but it was not opened until two or three minutes later, when second accused admitted the party.

The floor was found to consist of a rug, a cubicle and a cockpit. First accused was discovered in the cockpit, sitting on a bed. Neither of the defendants spoke Cantonese, but second accused spoke a little pidgin English. In a passageway was a Japanese bath, in which were discovered seven packages wrapped in flowered material. Mr. Taylor opened one of the packages and found it to contain cocaine.

Statements Made

All the things discovered in the floor were removed to the Imports and Exports Office, and defendants were taken to No. 2 Station to be charged. Both made statements there, first accused saying, "My friend asked me to do business with him together. I did not know it was business against the law." Second accused said, "On May 12 I arrived in Hongkong from Amoy. I came here to visit a friend named Ngan. I did not know what it was all about."

Evidence was then called for the prosecution, and Mr. McCallum briefly addressed the Court. He said he was anxious to call Mak Kwong, rent collector for the Ewo Hill Street houses, before the Court. He had learned after defendants had been arrested that the principal tenant had called on Mak and had demanded the return of his property. If his Worship held that defendants had a prima facie case to answer, he would ask that Mak be called to give evidence at the Sessions. Defendants' statements in answer to the charge, continued Mr. McCallum, would be their defence. He would not say more than that defendants had no case to answer.

Defendants reserved their defence and were both committed to stand their trial at the August Criminal Sessions.

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CHEVROLET
CANADIAN CARS
FAR EAST MOTORS
CHEVROLET DISTRIBUTORS
25 NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON
6-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000

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DUNLOP
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make every road
a SAFER road

CHINESE OFFENSIVE SUCCEEDS

Fengtai, Lanfang In 29th Army's Hands After Stiff Battle

JAPANESE SUFFER SEVERE LOSSES BEFORE POSITIONS SURRENDERED: NANKING GOES WILD AT NEWS

Tungchow Also Threatened In Spite Of Earlier Set-Backs To Sung Cheh-Yuan's Forces

NANKING, JULY 28 (12.45 p.m.).

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCES THAT CHINESE TROOPS OF THE DEFIANT 29TH ARMY HAVE RECAPTURED FENGTAI STATION, OCCUPYING THAT POINT AT 9.30 a.m. TO-DAY. IT IS ALSO STATED OFFICIALLY THAT THE CHINESE HAVE REGAINED LANFANG, FROM WHICH THEY WERE DRIVEN YESTERDAY. THE TIME OF THE ATTACK AND SUBSEQUENT CAPTURE OF THE POSITION IS NOT KNOWN.

The Foreign Office adds that despatches from the front claim 200 Japanese were slain in the fighting at Fengtai and 500 were killed and wounded in the furious struggle at Lanfang.

Moreover, the Chinese captured three armoured trains at Fengtai.

Chinese troops, it is reported, now encircle Tungchow and have started a new offensive against Lukouchiao. All the Chinese troops involved in the fighting thus far belong to the 29th Army.

However, Central Government flags are flying over the former Japanese field headquarters at Fengtai, where they were planted at 10 a.m.

Nanking went wild at the news.—United Press.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE

Tientsin, July 28 (12.02 p.m.). Japanese troops launched a general offensive against Chinese strong points around Peiping this morning, their objective being Papaoshan, Siaotangshan, Hsingkung, Nanyuan, Hsiyuan and Hsihchen. There is still furious fighting in several of these sectors.

According to the Chinese press agencies, the Japanese authorities in Peiping, at mid-night, presented to General Sung Cheh-yuan, their conditions for the cessation of hostilities. They insisted on the withdrawal of the 29th Army from Peiping, the opening of the city gates and no more than a police garrison for the old capital. General Sung refused the demands.

Domest. News Agency, meanwhile, asserts that a Japanese military communiqué states attacking troops occupied Nanyuan Barracks, just outside Peiping, this morning. The Chinese retreated on Peiping.—United Press.

ATTACK ON HSIYUAN

Tientsin, July 28 (10.30 a.m.). Japanese troops launched an attack on Hsiyuan at 5.30 a.m. to-day, according to a statement issued by the Japanese Army headquarters here. It adds that Japanese aircraft bombed Nanyuan during the morning "inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."—Reuter.

HANYING CAPTURED

Tientsin, July 28 (10.50 a.m.). A Japanese military communiqué announces the capture of Hanying, four miles south of Nanyuan at 7.10 p.m. yesterday.

PUNITIVE BOMBING

Tokyo, July 28 (11.13 a.m.). The War Office itself announced to-day that two Japanese squadrons had hopped off from Tientsin at 4.15 and 6 a.m. respectively and were at present carrying out "punitive bombing raids" to the south and west of Peiping, notably at Nanyuan.—Reuter.

DELAY USELESS

Tientsin, July 28 (12.10 p.m.). A Japanese spokesman said that Japanese war planes, after bombing Hsiyuan, Nanyuan and Hsiyung were caught in a terrific storm, but returned safely to Tientsin.

He added they had not waited for the expiration of the final ultimatum to China due to the fact that the 37th Division had given no indication of intending to move. It was therefore considered useless to withhold the punitive campaign longer.

The spokesman did not believe the Japanese Army would bombard Peiping, but would surround the city. He hinted at the possibility of starving the Chinese troops there into surrender.

The Japanese spokesman said the Japanese Army believed it could easily wipe out the 29th Army "because they are very stupid people." Therefore, the final outcome in North China depends on the action of the Central Government.—(Continued on Page 4.)

STOP PRESS

Tientsin, July 28. Chinese report a victory at Tuanho, near Nanyuan.

Other Chinese troops drove across Marco Polo Bridge, pushed on to Tawayao.

The Japanese have called up reinforcements from Tungchow, following reports of Fengtai's recapture and the continuation of a bloody battle there.—United Press.

BOMBER DESTROYED

Tientsin, July 28. Chinese sources say the Chinese have recaptured Hantanchuan, a small village two miles from Tungchow.—United Press.

LOFA RETAKEN

Tientsin, July 28. Chinese reports state that Chinese troops have recovered Lofa, midway between Tientsin and Peiping, and that Central Government troops are at present at Anchi, nearby.—United Press.

SHANGHAI CELEBRATES

Shanghai, July 28. This city is wildly celebrating reported Chinese victories at Fengtai, Lanfang and elsewhere.—Reuter.

Nanking, July 28. Chinese troops occupied Tungchow airport, captured seven Japanese planes. Japanese troops retreated. Heavy fighting is proceeding outside the city.—United Press.

Britain Lodges Protest with Japanese

BLAMES CHINA



Mr. Koki Hirota, Japan's Foreign Minister, who, in a speech in the Diet yesterday, blamed China for the present crisis.

FOREIGN TROOPSMAN DEFENCES

Peiping, July 28.

(8.50 a.m.) British, Italian, French and American troops are now manning the walls and gates of the Legation Quarter, where the entire Japanese population and many Chinese have taken refuge.

Many Chinese families have hastily built bomb-proof shelters in their gardens and houses.—Reuter.

SITUATION GRAVE, NOT CRITICAL

British View Of Sino-Japanese Conflict

U. S. Won't Take Joint Action

London, July 27.

The gravity of the latest clash in North China, especially after the recently risen hope that the danger might pass, is featured in all newspapers here to-day and is well recognised in all quarters in London.

British circles consider the situation grave, but not critical. They are still disposed to regard the recrudescence of fighting as a local incident rather than a national emergency.

There is reason to believe that the question of concerted representations to Japan by France, Britain and the United States has been carefully canvassed. France, it is believed, favours such representations. The United States, however, in accordance with its policy of avoiding international entanglements, prefers to remain free to take whatever independent action may appear necessary.

Great Britain, believing Tokyo really desires an amicable settlement but is embarrassed by the Kwangtung Army fire-eaters, considers efforts can best be directed towards friendly mediation in order not to arouse antagonism in Japan and still further increase Tokyo's difficulties.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON HOPES

Washington, July 27. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced to-day that the United States Ambassadors at Tokyo and Peiping had been instructed to express the hope of the American Government to Chinese and Japanese.—(Continued on Page 4.)

JAPANESE POLICIES DEFENDED

Army Promises To Protect Foreign Life, Property

Foreign Minister States Case

Tientsin, July 28.

The Japanese military authorities to-day denounced the repeated, unwarranted and unlawful actions of Chinese troops in North China, declaring they clearly showed the defiance and contempt of the 29th Army for the Japanese soldiery. Moreover, the despatch of Chinese troops to Hopei by the Central Government was a violation of the Ho-Umetzu agreement, they said.

All measures for a peaceful settlement having been exhausted, it only remains to take a resolute step and punish the Chinese troops, the statement proceeds.

The Japanese punitive expedition was aimed solely at provocative Chinese troops and had no intention of making 100,000,000 Chinese in North China the objective of punitive action.

It was explained that the Japanese Army did not intend to use force inside Peiping City unless Chinese troops challenged the Japanese troops, thereby precipitating an armed clash.

In the statement the Japanese Army promises to recognise foreign rights and the protection of the lives and property of foreigners, and denies that Japan has any territorial designs.—Reuter.

CHINA HOLDS KEY

Accusing China of recalcitrance and asserting that China holds the key to a settlement of the present crisis in North China, Mr. Koki Hirota, Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivered an address on Japan's foreign policy at a sitting of the Imperial Diet in Tokyo yesterday.

Through the courtesy of the Consul-General for Japan in Hongkong, we have received the following cable giving the text of Mr. Hirota's speech: It is not necessary for me to expatiate afresh on our national policy, which aims at securing Japan's position as a stabilising force in East Asia and contributing to the establishment of true peace world. I firmly believe, in order to carry out this policy, that we should first of all consider the relations between Japan, Manchoukuo, China and the Soviet Union. In surveying conditions in present-day China, our Government cannot but profoundly regret to note that anti-Japanese sentiments and movements are becoming more and more systematic and are arousing nationalistic consciousness, and that more intolerable incidents, evidently resulting.—(Continued on Page 4.)

Japanese Evacuating Coast Cities

Swatow, July 27.

Tension continued in Swatow to-day as a result of rapid developments in the critical situation in North China.

Besides the heavy exodus of Chinese residents for Hongkong and Canton, Japanese and Formosans are also leaving. It is reported the Governor of Formosa has issued an order to Japanese and Formosan residents in Swatow, Amoy and Foochow to evacuate these ports and return to Formosa or Japan.

The Canton Maru, which left here for Keelung on July 26 was fully loaded with Japanese and Formosans. All space were booked by Japanese and Formosans and no foreigners were able to take passage on the steamer. A despatch from Formosa states that the Government there is introducing emergency measures, searching all Chinese passengers arriving at various ports at Formosa from China.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

NO WARNING OF PENDING ATTACK AGAINST PEIPING

Japanese Cautioned Not To Molest Foreigners; But City May be Bombed

A protest that no notice of the impending Japanese attack on Peiping had been given was lodged by the British authorities at the Japanese Embassy yesterday, according to information received in Hongkong.

In reply, it is stated that the Japanese Ambassador gave a definite assurance that there would be no attack on Peiping itself before noon to-day, but advised the withdrawal of all foreign nationals to their respective Embassy quarters. The Japanese reply also stated that Japanese troops had been instructed not to molest foreigners.

A message received late last night stated that the Japanese have informed the United States Embassy Guard Commander that they might bomb Peiping.

Eden Explains Developments In War Zones

Labour Proposes To Initiate Debate On Situation

London, July 27.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, to-night addressed a large private meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Government supporters in the House of Commons.

It is understood Mr. Eden reviewed the international situation with special reference to the Spanish and Far Eastern situations. Afterwards, he answered questions.

The Labour Party intends to initiate a debate on foreign affairs, especially with respect to the Spanish and Far East developments, on the motion for adjournment for summer recess on Friday.—Reuter.

British Defence Plans

Precautions Against Emergency

London, July 27.

Careful preparation of necessary plans for any emergency or situation which might arise in time of danger was described to the House of Commons to-night by the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, Sir Thomas Inskip, replying to a debate in which he was closely questioned on the progress of the tasks for which he was appointed. He said the operations had been approved and sometimes revised by the Chiefs of Staff, and, in every case except one, had been approved by the Government itself.

In the course of his speech, Sir Thomas Inskip defended the organization of the Committee of Imperial Defence. He suggested that members had a wrong idea of the Constitution and stated that the Prime Minister himself was only the permanent member of the Committee and that in 1935 over 500 different persons—soldiers, sailors, airmen, industrialists, economists and politicians—were summoned to the Committee for one purpose or another.—British Wireless.

Foreigners Facing Siege

Tientsin, July 28 (8.43 a.m.). Colonel Akuro Matsui, chief of the Japanese Army's Special Service in Peiping, has demanded the withdrawal of all Chinese troops now inside the city of Peiping. Their presence, he said, would lead to confusion and hostilities involving the fate of the city and the lives of foreign and other residents.

This grave warning was delivered at mid-night, when General Sung Cheh-yuan was notified that the Japanese Army was compelled to take action in view of the insincerity of the Chinese Army in carrying out the terms of the agreement. There had been repeated provocations, including the firing on Japanese troops at Changchun, an insult to the Japanese Army which was unforgivable.—Reuter.

Called To Embassies

Peiping, July 28 (12.45 a.m.). With the majority of other foreign nationals here, the French have been called to their Embassy quarters.

The streets of the city are everywhere filled with sand-bags. It is reliably stated that General Sung Cheh-yuan has decided to bring troops from Nanyuan Barracks inside the city walls to strengthen the 28 miles of defences and the 13 outer gates.—United Press.

Guards Standing By

Peiping, July 28 (5.24 a.m.). The majority of the guard troops of embassies and legations here are standing by at their barracks, with sandbags piled and ready to be rushed to the gates of the compounds.

The British Embassy has advised all British women and children living in the Chinese city to withdraw inside the Embassy quarters at night-time.

Japanese nationals are already inside their Embassy. German and French nationals have likewise been summoned, and American have been warned to watch for the emergency signals which will call them to the shelter of their flag.—Reuter.

5 Jackets from one pattern

ODD jackets are odds-on favourites, among this season's fashion selections. And it's easy to see why, for you get your money's worth from them every time.

Take the five jackets Angrave has drawn here, for instance. With any one of them you can bring an old dress right up to front-line vogue. With the whole five of them you can deceive the world into thinking that your wardrobe holds a different outfit for every day of the week.

LOOK at the style at the bottom left-hand corner of the group. This is literally an any-and-every-occasion style. Make it of white waffle pique or of white sharkskin and you can wear it in town over a simple business frock in a plain colour or over a gay printed silk. If you're going to a dance where you won't meet your day-time colleagues you can wear the same coat over your summer dance frock. It's easily made, easily washed, easily ironed. If you make it of cotton starch it very slightly when you launder it and it will turn out marvelously crisp and fresh. You can have plainly set-in sleeves if you prefer them to the squared-up style.

Make it of flannel or blanket cloth, and it's the very thing for sports, country or travel wear.

Use organza, stiffened net, taffeta, heavy ribbed silk or flowered satin stocken and it will be a fitting partner to your grander evening frocks.

NOW look at the top right-hand corner. A style for the smart-young-woman-about-town.

Cotton waffle pique again, but this time printed. White on navy blue, perhaps, to wear with a navy skirt and white organdie blouse, or over a plain white or navy dress. Or two, or three gay colours on white.

ON the centre figure is shown a cardigan made from this same pattern. Just a plain straightforward cardigan. The sort of garment so many women like to have as a standby in the wardrobe but for which it is so often difficult to find a pattern.

You can use soft angora fabric for this, or a closely woven jersey cloth. And if you want to look ultra-smart on the golf course make it of felt.

AT the top left-hand corner is shown a little bolero jacket.

Angrave has sketched it for evening wear—for taffeta, faille or metal tissue. But the style is a good all-day one which you can make up in a variety of materials. And if you're making up the slacks which I described last week I suggest you make up this bolero as a monkey jacket in the same material. It will make a grand beach outfit.

The little zouave jacket at the bottom is another useful garment—to add a splash of colour to a tired day or evening frock, or to give a little extra warmth. Less than a yard of material is needed for average sizes.

Susan Gay

IT SOUNDS SILLY, BUT MY SKIN'S TOO SENSITIVE FOR DEODORANTS.

IT IS SILLY, DARLING, TOUGHT THE SAME 'TIL I TRIED NONSPI. IT'S SAFE.

HOW WOMEN TALK
ABOUT "TOO SENSITIVE SKIN"

NONSPI OFFERS YOU THESE FOUR ESSENTIALS OF PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST UNDER-ARM MOISTURE.

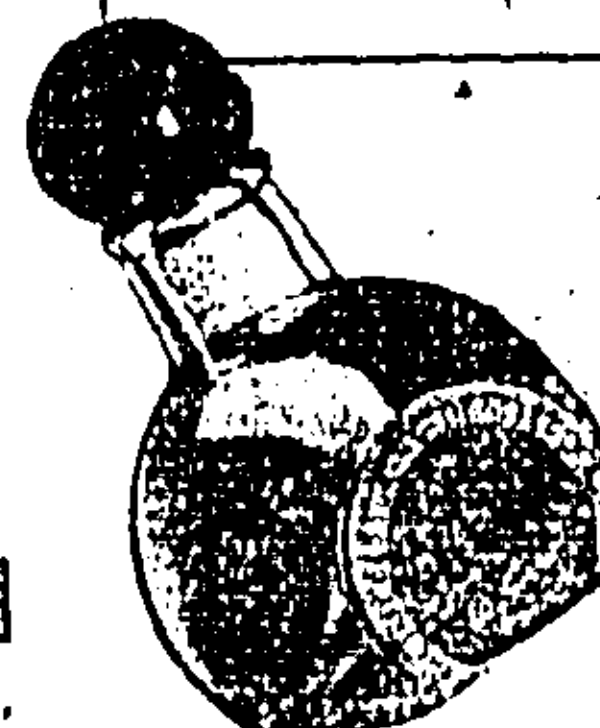
1. Nonspi has been pronounced entirely safe by highest medical authority.
2. Nonspi may be used full strength by women whose delicate skin forces them to use deodorants half-strength, with only half-way results.
3. Nonspi protection lasts from two to five days... and you can depend on it.
4. Nonspi's alpha-top bottle prevents contamination. And there's no dripping or waste with this patented Nonspi applicator.

Yes, your skin is sensitive, too, especially under the arms. Be safe. Use non-irritating Nonspi as the dependable anti-perspirant and deodorant. One application protects you from two to five days. No under-arm moisture to ruin fine fabrics. At drug and department stores here, \$1 and \$1.80. Try it to-day.

Safe **NONSPI**

Pronounced "Non-spi"... Means "The Safe Deodorant"

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BE RIGHT IN WHITE

ZORIC

DRYCLEANS THEM

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Telephone 57032.

These shorts won't take long

IT takes an hour to make these shorts. Make them in white linen for sport and in coloured or printed linen for the beach. You will need 1 1/4 yards of material, one reel of silk to match, two snap fasteners, and two hooks and eyes.

Open the material and cut off a straight strip 5 ins. x 36 ins.—this is for the waistband. Then cut the remaining material across the centre (from selvedge to selvedge), making two pieces of material 20 ins. x 36 ins. Place these two pieces together and fold into three. The surface area will now be 20 ins. x 12 ins.

Now cut along the dotted lines as shown in the diagram.

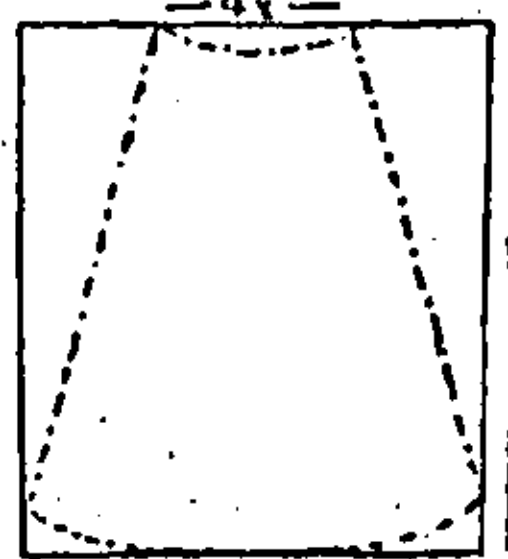
There are now six flared sections. From the remaining pieces use the four triangles measuring 8 ins. across the bottom. Cut these flaps in depth (measuring from the centre). Curve the top and bottom slightly (in the same way as for the larger flares). Join each two pieces together. This is for the gusset.

Join the Flares

SEW three large flares together, then the remaining three. Join each three flares into a leg with a small flare, sewing from the bottom. Join the two legs from the top at the front, between the legs, but leave open for 8 ins. at the back. Bind under the top side of the placket and make an extension on the under side (lin. when finished).

Cut the waistband to the right length. Sew on right side, fold, double, and catch down neatly on the wrong side. Sew two hooks and eyes to waistband, and two snap fasteners down placket. Hem up the bottom of the legs.

The shorts are quite all right left like this, but for those who prefer a



more "tailored" finish the following method will be found to be very simple and effective.

Gives better Finish

WITH the shorts on the right side fold down one seam and machine a line about one-eighth inch from the edge. Do the same to all seams, then fold exactly in between the seams and sew in the same way. This makes the shorts appear to be made of several small sections and gives almost a pleated appearance without the trouble of pressing pleats.

COUNT THE
"TELEGRAPHS"
EVERYWHERE

If Your Child Is Irritable He May Have Worms.

The child troubled with worms is usually irritable, other indications of the presence of these parasites are irregular appetite, disturbed sleep, itching and irritation of the bowel opening, bad breath, picking of the nose, pain and swelling of the abdomen and grinding of the teeth during sleep.

The cause is generally due to the child having eaten fruit which is unripe or over-ripe, or food which is insufficiently cooked, or drinking impure water.

A few doses of Baby's Own Tablets is usually all that is needed to expel the worms with the minimum of discomfort to the child.

Mrs. A. Savvic, Quebec, Canada, says: "My boy was badly troubled with worms and was feverish and restless. Since giving him Baby's Own Tablets all signs of the worms have disappeared and he is now in good health and bright and cheerful."

As a corrective of the minor health troubles to which little children are subject Baby's Own Tablets are unsurpassed. They dispel constipation, correct colic and diarrhoea, help digestion, allay feverishness, relieve colds and croup, and at teething time they are invaluable, reducing inflammation in the gums, easing the pain, and inducing sound restful sleep. Obtainable at all chemists.

Baby's Own Tablets.

Tea-time Recipes from Australia

DOMINION visitors to England are exchanging cookery recipes with British housewives, so our menus and theirs should profit by extra variety.

Here are some Australian recipes for the tea table. As Australia is the home of a large slice of the dried fruit industry, sultanas figure very prominently in their cakes and bread, and according to an Australian Trade Authority here 55 per cent. of the sultanas used in the kitchens and bakeries in this country come from the Murray River district in Australia.

Try these excellent buns:

1/2 lb. flour,
1/2 teaspoonful baking soda (bi-carbonate of soda),
2oz. castor sugar,
1 egg.

1 teaspoonful cream of tartar,
2oz. Australian butter,
2oz. picked Australian sultanas.

Method: Sift flour, with a pinch of salt, into a basin and rub in butter. Add the other dry ingredients. Beat the egg and add it. Rub with egg and put in a basin in which the egg was beaten fairly hot oven to bake for about 20 minutes. With one or two tablespoonfuls milk, minutes. For electric ovens 450-500° enough to make a soft dough. With F. Thermostat controlled gas stoves, a fork, place rough heaps of the mix. No. 8, lowered slightly, if browning ture at equal distances on a greased too much.

baking sheet. Brush with a little beaten egg, diluted with a tablespoonful milk.

Bake in a hot oven 20 to 25 minutes. Turn out on a cake rack and sprinkle with castor sugar. Temperature for electric stove 400° to 450° F. For thermostat controlled gas stoves No. 7.

Sultana scones are good, too, made like this.

9oz. flour,
1oz. lard,
1oz. butter,
2 level teaspoonfuls cream of tartar,
1/2 level teaspoonful bi-carbonate of soda,
2 dessertspoonfuls castor sugar,
2 dessertspoonfuls Australian sultanas.

Milk to mix.
Method: Wash, pick and dry the fruit. Sieve flour with cream of tartar and bi-carbonate of soda. Rub in the lard and butter, add sugar and fruit. Mix to a soft dough with milk.

Divide into two portions, and slightly roll each into a smooth lump so that it fits the sandwich tins which are to be used for baking. Grease the tins and put one piece of dough into the egg and add it. Rub with egg and put in a basin in which the egg was beaten fairly hot oven to bake for about 20 minutes. With one or two tablespoonfuls milk, minutes. For electric ovens 450-500° enough to make a soft dough. With F. Thermostat controlled gas stoves, a fork, place rough heaps of the mix. No. 8, lowered slightly, if browning ture at equal distances on a greased too much.

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What Will I Tell My Heart. F.T.
- F784—Sweetheart WaltzVictor Silvester & Ballroom Orch.
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- F708—Gone. Q.S.Victor Silvester & Ballroom Orch.
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- F641—My Heart Is Full Of Sunshine. Tango.Billy Thorburn & His Music.
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ANGEL-WINGED AIMEE STILL DRAWS CROWDS

They Laugh (At Her Jokes), Sing (With Bands), Pay (At Three Collections)

By TREVOR WIGNALL

Los Angeles, July 2.

HOLLYWOOD is only a few miles away, but as the painted city of films is not a place to visit on the Sabbath I decided to let it wait until later.

The air voyage of more than two thousand miles was such a success that when I have finished with California I shall fly straight back to New York (2,750 miles).

The air liner arrived dead on the minute, but my first discovery was that so many conventions are being held here that the main hotel was jammed.

Most of the inhabitants were out on the beaches, and there were said to be half a million at Santa Monica, twelve miles distant.

My Sunday, therefore, was as quiet as it would have been in London. I am not much of a picker of flight winners, but I am still pretty good at choosing things to write about. Last night I headed between Shirley Temple's new picture "Wee Willie Winkle" and Evangelist Almee Semple McPherson. I chose Almee.

5,000 SAW HER

The impression in America is that Sister Almee has had her day and that her influence has waned; that was not borne out at the huge and ornate Angelus Temple.

The place was packed with five thousand and hundreds were turned away.

When Almee's co-preacher, Floyd B. Johnson, asked visitors to California to declare themselves more than half the congregation stood up. Sister Almee made a magnificent entrance.

Flooded with limelight she marched down the length of the church to rostrum where wearing a beautiful white gown with drapings to her arms she arranged that when her arms were extended they exactly resembled wings.

She carried an enormous bunch of red roses and there were gardenias in her vestments. On her bosom was a vast cross.

On either side of her were white-robed angels. In front a brass band and behind another orchestra of guitars and a terrific trombone player.

She is a restless woman, and for the three hours she was on the stage she was fussing with her Marcellled golden hair, fiddling with a microphone or issuing loud orders to her many attendants.

Throughout the proceedings there was as much premeditated comedy and laughter as solemnity and fervent "amens."

Almee continually cracked jokes, the richest of which preceded one of the three collections. She asked the gathering the difference between a Scot and a canoe. The answer appeared to be that a canoe can tip.

AIMEE'S DOG

Even during the one-hour sermon Almee indulged mainly in anecdotes.



"You have every right to be, Mrs. Evans. I can see a wonderful improvement since you took my advice about 'California Syrup of Figs'."

"I could tell from what you said that there must be toxin in their systems. When children are cross and peevish and lose interest in their food and games, you can be practically sure it's an accumulation of poisonous matter upsetting their insides. I've seen it so often! Just cleanse the system in a safe, natural way, children go ahead like wildfire."

"But do be sure always to give them 'California Syrup of Figs'—it's a natural, healthy laxative which safely cleanses and purifies the bloodstream and creates a fine healthy appetite."

"Keep on with the weekly dose of 'California Syrup of Figs,' Mrs. Evans. It's a fine laxative for young and old. As a matter of fact I use it myself and advise you to adopt it for the whole family."

Be sure to get the genuine "California Syrup of Figs."

"California Syrup of Figs"
NATURE'S OWN LAXATIVE

Husbands Must Not Say 'My Baby'

WHEN a husband in Wimbledon Police Court referred to his baby as "my child," the chairman (Mr. Edwin Trim) interrupted him.

"I don't like the way you say 'my child,'" said Mr. Trim. "Why don't you say 'our child.' A baby is a joint affair, isn't it?"

Doris Maud Smith, young and pretty wife of Thomas Edward Smith, Wimbledon Corporation employee, had complained to the magistrates that during her two years' married life her husband treated her like a servant.

"He ordered me about the house and was cruel when he did not like the meals I got him," she said.

Mrs. Smith applied for a separation, alleged persistent cruelty, and said she was afraid of her husband.

'TRY TO MAKE UP'

"I did not treat her as a slave," Mr. Smith said. "I respect my wife."

Mr. Trim suggested that the two should try to make up their differences.

"If he will change his ways I will go back to him," Mrs. Smith said.

Mr. Smith promised, the case was adjourned, and the two left court together.



WHAT A HEADACHE FOR M. BLUM!—Tangled political and financial affairs of France caused Premier Leon Blum many a headache before he and his Cabinet resigned, recently. Here he tells about it to Paul Faure, State Minister (back to camera), and Marx Dormoy, right. All three are in the new cabinet, with M. Blum as President of the Council of Ministers.

Back Into Fire After Rescue He Forgot

SIXTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD retired street sweeper John Burton, of Preston, rescued a mother and her two children from a blazing house recently forgot he had saved the children, and turned back into an upstairs room.

He heard shouts for him to return, still almost unconscious, down a ladder to safety. When he recovered he said, "I went back because the children's cries were ringing in my ears. I thought they were still there."

Mrs. Brock, of Ingham Street, Preston, and her children, aged five and three, were trapped in a bedroom when their kitchen below became a raging furnace. Burton, a neighbour, went through the kitchen, up the stairs through smoke and flames, carried the three to the window, where two other men had placed a ladder.

BIG CHANGES IN FUTURE OF MEDICINE

—Sir Farquhar Buzzard

Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, recently hinted at big changes in the organisation and practice of medicine when he presented prizes at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.

"The old idea," he said, "of the doctor who knew all that there was wrong with the patient as soon as he entered the room is rather faded."

"I think you will all agree that the day is past when any doctor can really work as an isolated unit."

"BRIBERY OR CORRUPTION"

"It is quite true that at present a doctor in practice is probably able to 'hook or by crook, or by favour, or by bribery or corruption, to obtain most of the help he needs for his patients, but that condition of things is unsatisfactory, and certainly uneconomic."

"I believe that the whole organisation of medical services on a much greater scale than ever before is not only imminent, but absolutely necessary on all grounds—those of efficiency and those of economy."

'Plane Blown To Bits

THREE DIE

(By A Correspondent)

Stanton Lang (Staffs),

June 30.

ALL that remains of a new-type R.A.F. bomber 'plane that crashed near here to-day are tattered bits strewn half a mile round a pile of wreckage.

All that remains to 'prove that three young R.A.F. men were killed in it were a bunch of keys, a penknife, and the flight-sheets bearing the names of the crew on the flight.

Young Sergeant-Pilot Edward Moorhouse, who had just risen from the ranks to qualify for his wings, took the machine up from Bicester. Flying with him as observers to gain experience were Aircraftman Sydney Herbert William Coomber and Alfred George Martin.

FLAME SHOT UP

As the bomber approached this sleepy village of 200 people, Mrs. Jack Lloyd, of Lythe Bank-cottage, heard the crescendo of its engines come over the hills by Ludlow.

Their roar became a popping and spluttering. Then she heard the clatter of her husband dropping his milking buckets.

Running to her door she glimpsed a huge, camouflaged airplane as it disappeared behind a bank.

"Then," she said to me to-night, "there was an explosion that seemed to rock the cottage and a great piece of flame shot up."

"Bits of the 'plane were still flying through the air," said her husband to me. "When the ambulance arrived the men were told that some people had been killed, but there were no bodies to be moved."

Police, when they reached the spot, found scattered bits of the 'plane, "hardly enough to make a perambulator," as one of them put it.

Scraps of painted markings and figures, pieces of cloth blown into tree branches, were identified from the flight sheets as parts of one of the 'planes of No. 90 Bomber Squadron, Bicester.

Want War Minister To Wear Kilt

London, July 1.
When Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha (War Minister) addressed the Annual conference of the Scottish National Liberals, they want him to wear a kilt. Sir William Baird, Scottish Nat-Liberals Chairman said on Friday "There can be no excuse because he has the Gordons and the Camerons in his charge as War Minister. If he cannot get a kilt, I will supply mine." —Our Own Correspondent.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY SERIOUS FALLING OFF

THE PAY QUESTION

(By A Military Correspondent)

The serious falling off of enlistment into the Regular Army is the first problem that will engage the attention of Mr. Hore-Belisha at the War Office. In spite of the efforts of the last two years, the number of recruits joining has failed to make good the wastage due to discharge on expiration of time. The figures for this year are likely to be the worst for many years.

Mr. Duff Cooper had a good deal of success in his campaign to draw attention to the needs of the Territorial Army. It is a fairly easy task to appeal to the patriotism of those in steady employment. It is not nearly so easy to attract men to a Service where conditions of pay are so low that a man drawing his allowance from the Public Assistance funds is a lot better off in the matter of money to spend.

Recruits for the Navy and the Air Force can be obtained easily. Conditions of life in these Services and the prestige which attaches to being a sailor or an airman may have something to do with this, but the main attraction is that in either of these services pay is much better than in the Army.

The reply of the Treasury to any suggestion that the basic rate of pay in the Army should be raised is that the basic rate in the Navy and the Air Force would have to be raised at the same time. This is a perfectly correct answer from the Treasury viewpoint, and, indeed, is the only one they can make. It is not, however, the basic rate of the soldier's pay which needs attention.

NOTHING FOR SPECIALISTS

All that is necessary is that the soldier should be given the same facilities as in the Navy or the Air Force for obtaining extra pay for special efficiency. In the Navy and Air Force specialists of all kinds draw pay for their special work. In the Army the specialist draws practically nothing. His arm can be stiff with badges denoting special qualifications without any apparent effect on his weekly pay-sheet.

Tradesmen in the Army do, of course, draw extra pay, but the number of these ranks is comparatively small.

In the last Army Estimates the soldier was told that he could not be given a rise, but that the grievance of "stoppages," whereby his pay, small as it is, is reduced, would be removed. This promise has not been fulfilled. The benefit to the soldier by the time the complicated book-keeping arrangements of the Army have done their work is very small indeed.

The possible recruit is not impressed by the promise of better barracks in a few years' time, nor is the question of foreign service the bugbear it is made out to be. The only real matter of interest is pay, the amount from the pay which can be allocated to the help of the soldier's family and the amount he has over for his amusements.

A PLAIN ISSUE

The issue before Mr. Hore-Belisha is a plain one. The Regular Army is necessary as "keeper of the King's Peace" all over the Empire. Unless men can be attracted into the Army in sufficient numbers to make good wastage and bring the units up to strength the whole of our army system will break down. A complete reorganisation of the system will then be the only remedy.

Equipment without men is useless. To reorganise army pay so that an efficient man can earn reasonable wages as he does in the Navy and the Air Force will undoubtedly be a big task. It is, however, necessary.



Tell me, doctor...

I wanted to ask you about blood poisoning. The children are always scratching their hands and cutting their knees. And now Mrs. Edwards' boy, you know, is in bed with a terrible leg. Tell me, is there something pleasant I could keep handy, some really reliable precaution?

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The Hongkong Telegraph

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June—August, 1937

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First Prize: Bell and Howell Filmo Straight Eight Movie Camera, with case, valued \$250, donated by Filmo Depot, Hongkong.

Second Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$25, donated by Helmut Nocht.

Third Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION TWO:

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First Prize: \$75 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Second Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$50, donated by Helmut Nocht.

Third Prize: \$30 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Fourth Prize: \$20 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Consolation Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION THREE:

STUDIES IN STILL LIFE

First Prize: \$45 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Second Prize: \$25 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Third Prize: \$15 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Fourth Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION FOUR:

SNAPSHOTS TAKEN BY CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS

First Prize: \$25 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Second Prize: \$15 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Third Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION FIVE:

FOR PICTURES OF HONGKONG CORONATION CELEBRATIONS

Prizes will comprise silver trophies donated by Dr. F. Bunje and Mr. J. C. M. Grenham; Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$50, donated by Helmut Nocht; Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

READ THE RULES CAREFULLY.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the competition:

- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—No employee or member of any firm permitted to compete.
- 3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors submitting the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be lightly pasted on back of entry.
- 4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries in the Telegraph is reserved.
- 5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- 6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.

- 7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned, pictures, and must be mounted, hand-coloured photographs are ineligible.
- 8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- 9.—No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- 10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, and, except in the Children's Section, must be of one of the following sizes:—10" by 14", 10" by 12", 10" by 8".
- 11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- 12.—Members of the Staffs of Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- 13.—The decisions of the Judges shall be final.
- 14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

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Please use block letters and paste this on back of each entry. If entered in Children's Section, parent please countersign here.

The Bookshelf

By "The Bookman"

It is a welcome relief to turn from Far Eastern unrest to the exceptionally well-written sketches on Oriental life which are contained in "The Green Edge of Asia," by Richard Pyke (Messrs. George Allen Unwin, Ltd. London; 6s.). The author writes as an observant traveller and he invests his vignettes with a charm of style which is altogether satisfying. There is, too, a vein of quiet humour running through his work, although he can also write effectively in serious mood, witness the chapter, "China, How Long?" in which he speculates on the eventual consequences of that nation's contact with Western ideas.

Most of the chapters have already appeared in The Listener, but they have been re-written in part. All in all, the volume is marked by distinct literary merit and should appeal alike to those who know the East by contact and those whose knowledge is confined to what they have read. We can commend this book as being one of the best of its type which we have had the pleasure to review.

FLYING ROUND THE WORLD

"Flying Round the World," by Dr. Bolivar Lang Falconer (The Stratford Company, Boston, Mass.; U.S. \$1.50) is a record in diary form of the aerial voyage made last year by the author when he established the record of being the first paid passenger to circle the globe entirely by air. In all, Dr. Falconer covered 23,130 miles of travel which began and ended at Dallas, Texas, in the course of which, incidentally, he touched at Hongkong. He had originally planned to make the trip in twenty-six days, and would have done so but for the fact that the Clipper plane which he counted on taking from Manila to San Francisco decided to carry mail only on the date he had fixed.

No pretence to literary merit is made by the author, but the volume is, none the less, of consuming interest, and the writer has the knack of compressing into a few words the most outstanding facts associated with the numerous places at which he called. One little story which he tells of Wake Island is worth repeating. When the first 11 men landed there last year to build the airport for Clippers, they were allowed forty pounds of baggage each. Three of them asked if they might combine weights and order one article for the three. When the request was conceded by the Superintendent, they replied: "Bring us a 120-pound blonde!"

The volume is freely illustrated, and, as a co-worker of the author remarks in a preface, the story is well worth expanding.

"PENGUIN" BOOKS

When Penguin Books, Ltd., London, decided to issue at the popular price of sixpence each, authoritative volumes for people who want to keep abreast of the changes in the outlook of science and thought which are affecting our everyday lives, they set themselves against the conception that such books would appeal only to a limited public of well-to-do people. The success of the experiment has more than justified the publishers.

Ten more volumes have now been added to the list, bringing the total up to a round hundred. The wide ground covered will be indicated by a recital of the titles of these additions: "Ghost Stories of an Antiquary" by Dr. M. R. James; "The Hamptshire Wonder," by J. D. Beresford; "Wild Strawberries," by Angela Thirkell; "Saturday Night at the Greyhound," by John Galsworthy; "The Man Who Was Thursday," by G. K. Chesterton; "Selected Modern Short Stories," by H. E. Bates, Martin Armstrong, H. A. Manhood, T. O. Deane, Helen Simpson, Liam O'Flaherty, L. A. G. Strong, Malachi Whitaker, Frank O'Connor, William Flomer and Rhys Davies; "Some Experiences of an Irish R.M.," by E. Somerville and Martin Ross; "The Murders in Praed Street," by John Rhoads; and two volumes of "The Worst Journey in the World," being Apsley Cherry-Garrard's story of Scott's last expedition to the South Pole.

Penguin enterprise does not end with such books as these, for the publishers have now begun issuing good sixpenny editions of the individual plays of Shakespeare, which, without question, will enjoy wide currency and popularity.

ENGLISH PHRASES

Primarily intended for foreign students, "Everyday English Phrases: Their Idiomatic Meanings and Origins," by J. E. Whithead (Longmans, Green and Co., London; 2s. 6d.) will doubtless be appreciated also by numerous Britons who are unaware of the precise significance of many phrases which they employ in everyday life. The author has avoided the inclusion of proverbs which are self-clear and the origin of which is not remote or abstruse; slang phrases are also omitted.

The method followed by the author is to take a given phrase, indicate its origin by quotation, and then to give a single page of terse and informative comment. The book contains some two hundred pages, and its utility is increased by a useful index. As Lord Sanderson remarks in a brief preface, the volume evidently involved much painstaking research on the part of the author, who fills in a gap left by the fact that the subject is largely omitted from most educational handbooks and textbooks.

Not So Hot Yesterday

More Showers Predicted

The maximum temperature recorded in the Colony yesterday, according to Royal Observatory returns, was 80, or three degrees lower than on Monday, whilst the night minimum of 70 was one degree lower than the previous night. Today at 10 a.m. the reading was 82, or two degrees below that at the same time yesterday, with humidity of 78.

Rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day was 0.04-inch, bringing the year's total so far to 50.52 inches, against an average of 51.28.

This morning's weather report reads: Pressure remains highest over the East Indies and relatively low over China. The shallow depression is stationary over South China. Local forecast:—South and S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, showery.

PRISONERS DIE IN GAOL NATURAL CAUSES VERDICTS

Inquest into the death of two prisoners was conducted by Mr. W. M. Thomson at the Central Magistracy this morning, and in both verdicts of death from natural causes were returned.

The first inquest concerned the death of Tam To, 35, for which the following jury was empanelled: Messrs. H. E. Fiebig (Foreman), D. A. Montalto and Chan Du-loi. Chief Warder J. W. Fitzgerald said that deceased was admitted to prison on May 24 last to undergo twelve months' hard labour for breach of the Deportation Ordinance. He died on June 1.

Dr. G. I. Shaw testified that the cause of death was chronic pulmonary tuberculosis and cardiac failure. The other inquest was into the death of Lam Tung, 61. According to Mr. Fitzgerald deceased was sentenced to one year's hard labour on January 4, and died at 5.35 a.m. to-day.

Dr. Shaw stated that deceased was admitted to hospital on July 8, and the cause of death was myocarditis and tuberculosis.

The following were the jurors: Messrs. A. R. Brown (Foreman), G. Lee and C. E. Macintosh.

Japan's Gold Revaluation

Osaka, July 28. It is reported that the Gold Revaluation Bill which is to be introduced at a special session of the Diet values pro tempore 200 milligrams of fine gold at one yen, against the present 750 milligrams, which is the equivalent of 12.931 yen, against five yen per momme. The revaluation profit thus obtainable is estimated at approximately 800,000,000 yen.

The Department of Commerce and Industry has completed its five-year plan for gold production for the whole of Japan, bringing the total output in 1942 to a yield of 135 tons, against 50 tons at present.—Reuter.

TIN RESERVE STOCK PLAN PREPARATION URGED AGAINST NECESSITY

London, July 27. It may be urged that the idea of reconstituting the buffer stock of tin in some form or other is premature, said Sir Harry Peel, presiding at the annual meeting of the Tin Producers' Association here. But he added that although the time might not be opportune for the formation of a reserve stock it seemed to him that this opportunity should be taken to consider in advance how such stocks should be formed.

Their administration was an important matter, too, he went on, and it was necessary to study details of such a development so that the Association could be ready with its plans against the time when a reserve stock might become essential.—Reuter.

STRIKERS AND WORKERS IN GRAVE CLASH

Cleveland, July 27. A steel mill strike broke into violence here to-day when one was killed and 15 injured.

Strikers and workers fought furiously and police were for some time powerless to separate the two factions.—Reuter Bulletin Service.

SNATCHER CAUGHT

For the purpose of having him medically examined to find out if he was fit for a canoeing, Mr. Thomson at the Central Magistracy this morning remanded Leung Fuk, 26, unemployed, for 24 hours on a charge of snatching a hand-bag valued at \$13.10 from Mrs. O'Connor, outside the Williams Store at 41 Des Voeux Road Central.

Inspector Armit said complainant and her husband, who was the proprietor of the store, were sitting on a tricycle outside the shop about 9 p.m. yesterday when defendant came up from behind and snatched the handbag. He was arrested by Mr. O'Connor near the Post Office.

Belligerent Rights Mean Intervention

So Russia Opposes British Scheme

London, July 27. Russia's reply to the British questionnaire regarding procedure with respect to the continuation of non-intervention in Spain, it is reliably stated, rejects the proposal to grant belligerent rights to the Insurgents under any circumstances, even at the risk of wrecking the entire non-intervention plan.

Russia contends granting of belligerent rights would be an open act of intervention on behalf of the Insurgents and an insult to the Loyalists.

Britain intends to summon the sub-committee of the Non-Intervention group, under Lord Plymouth's chairmanship, on Friday.—United Press.

British Ship Seized By Insurgents

London, July 27. The British steamer Mirapuan is stated to have been captured by the Insurgent armed cruiser Ciudad de Valencia, in Spanish territorial waters off Dijon, and taken to Ferrol.

The Insurgent ships fired one warning shot, and the Mirapuan submitted immediately.—Reuter.

Receiving Of Stolen Goods

Kowloon Silversmith Convicted

At the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, Mr. K. M. A. Barnett delivered a lengthy decision in the case in which Ho Yan, a silversmith, was charged with receiving stolen property belonging to Messrs. A. W. Ramsay, J. T. Cook, F. Remedios and B. S. Viera.

Mr. Barnett said he agreed that it was an established custom for silversmiths to buy silverware without question when it was in a battered condition. Nevertheless, he thought there was a duty imposed on them to ask questions regarding such ware. He convicted defendant and fined him \$25.

Mr. M. A. da Silva, for defendant, asked that the silverware be detained by the Court for seven days, and this was agreed to.

TRINIDAD OIL DISPUTE

Port of Spain, July 27. Workers in the oilfields of Trinidad have formed a Trade Union and refused the offer of the employers for a settlement of their differences. They have prepared counter-demands which will be submitted to the Mediation Committee.—Reuter Bulletin.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

London, July 27. The Imperial Airways flying boat Cambria arrived at Foyles from Southampton to-day and will prepare for her next experimental trans-Atlantic flight, which she is expected to begin on Thursday evening.—British Wireless.

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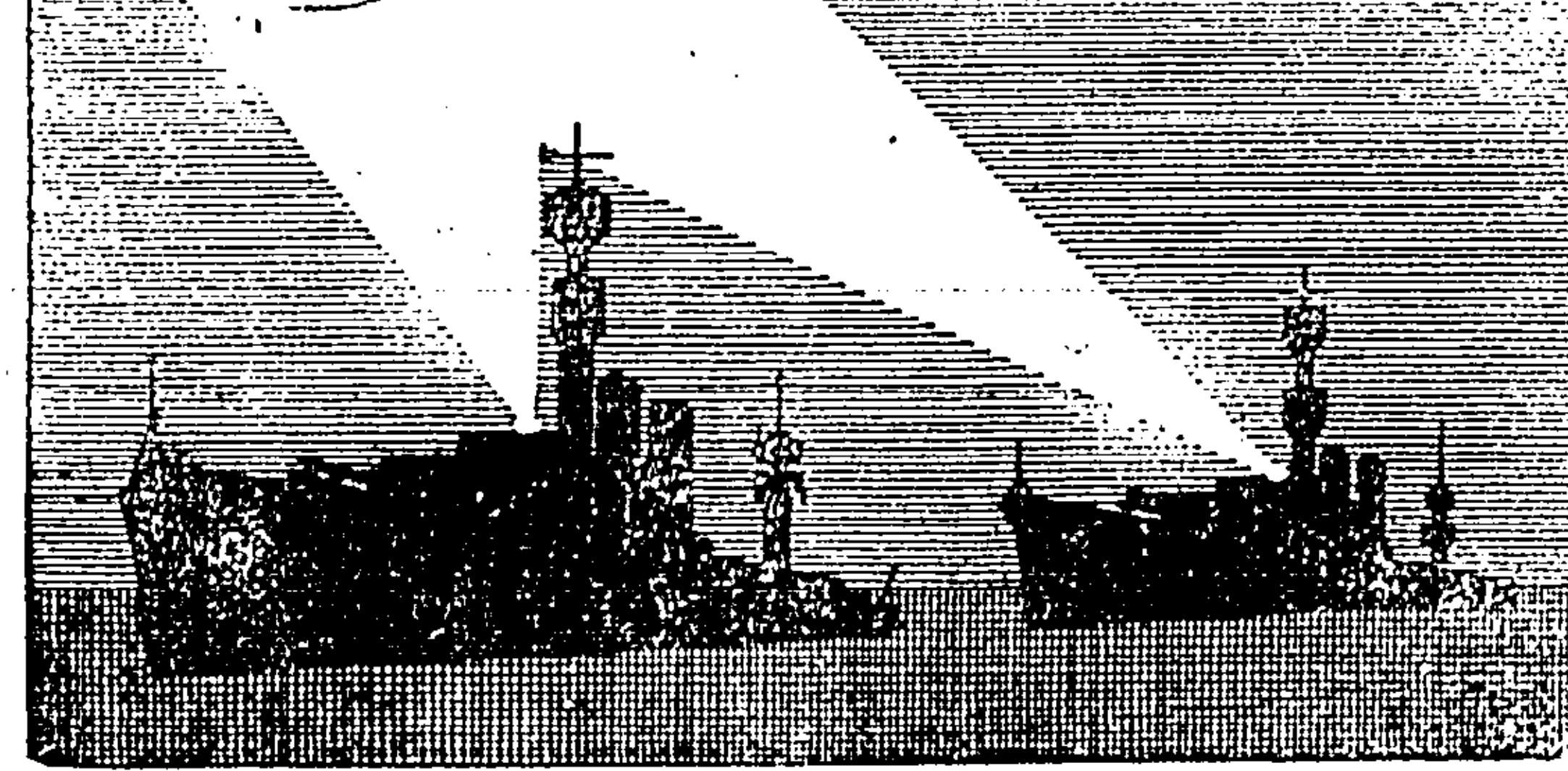
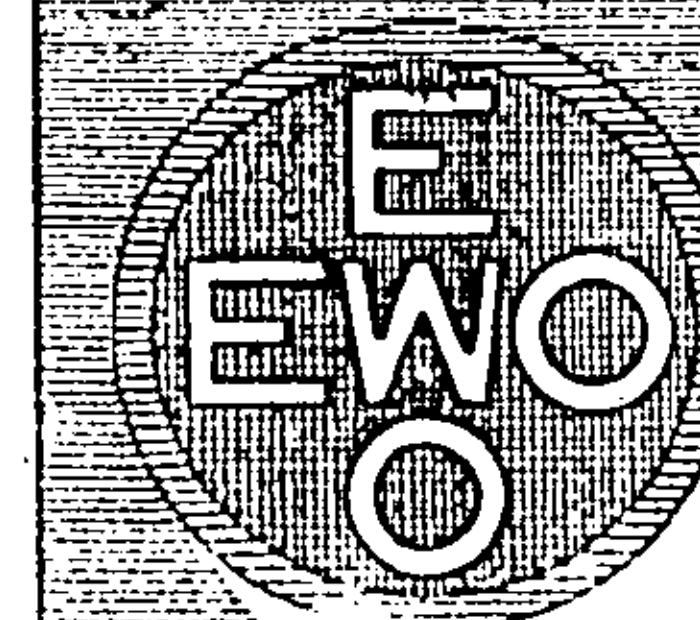
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ALHAMBRA

BRITISH DEFENCE VOTES

London, July 27. Only a few members of the House of Commons to-day voted against the defence votes. Labour members refrained from voting.—Reuter Bulletin.

SPOTLIGHT ON BEER



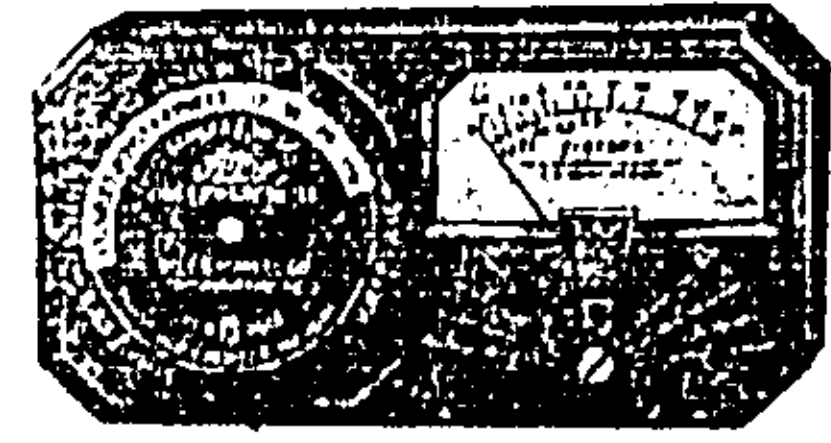
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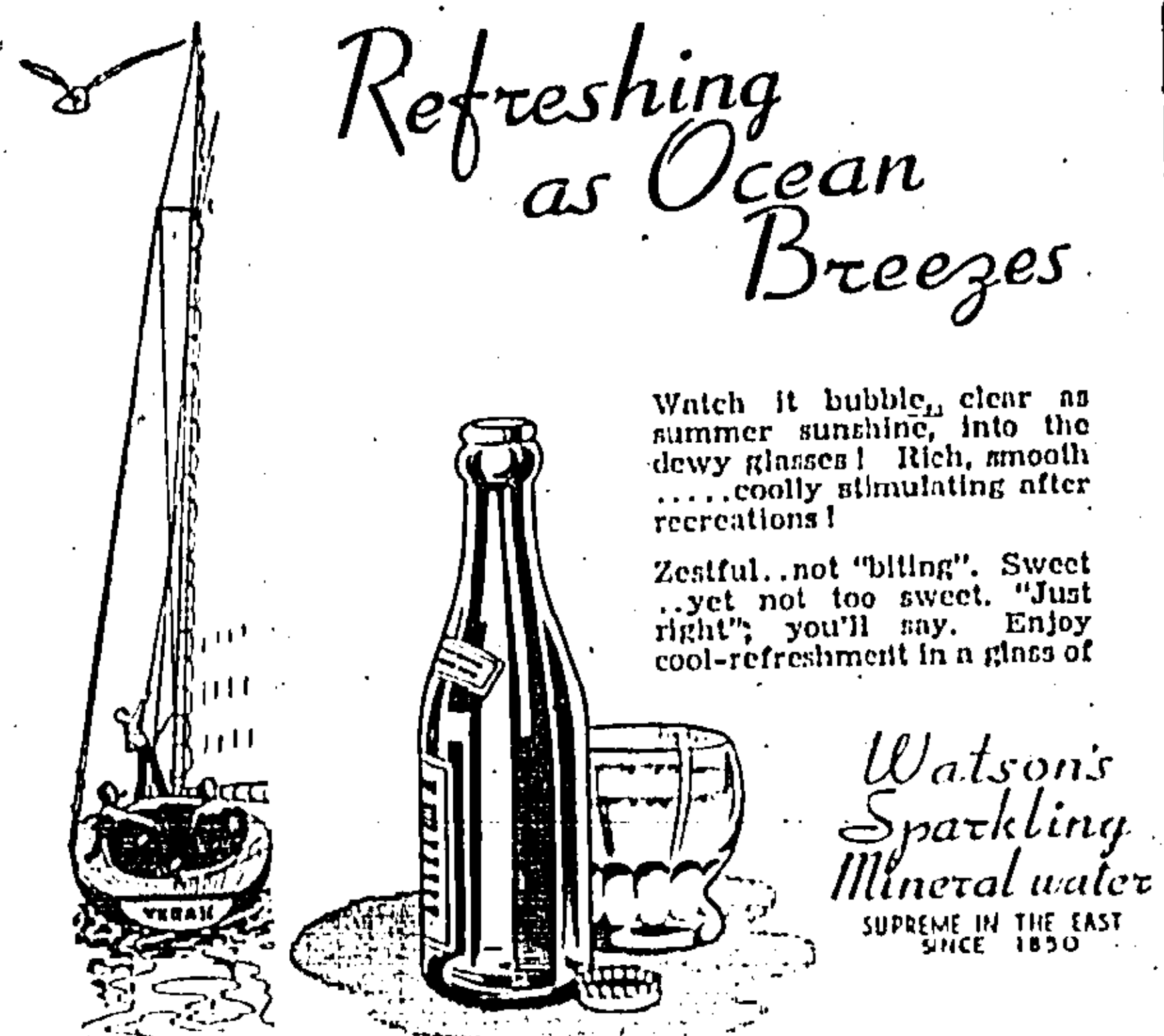
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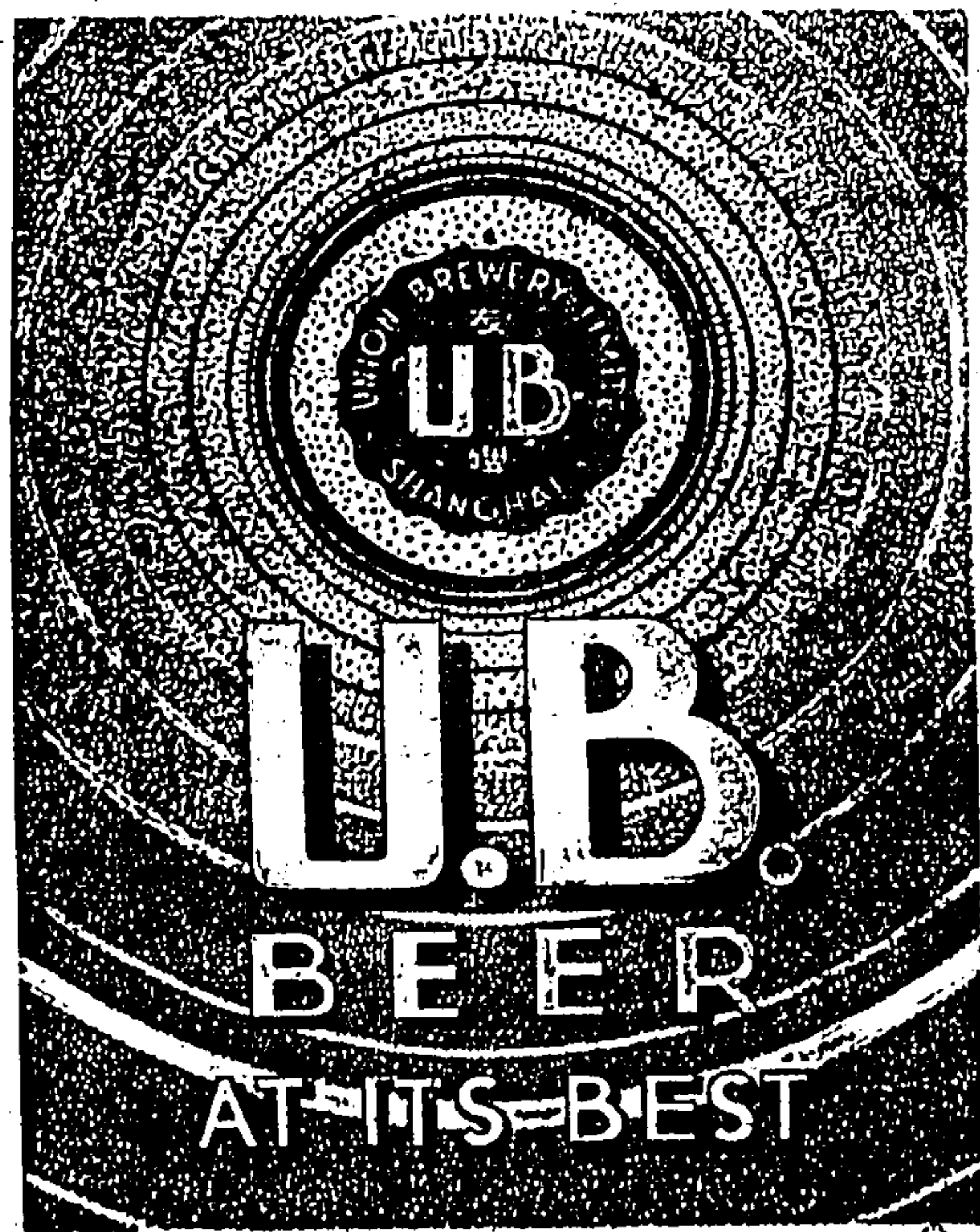
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Kirsten Flagstad.
- Ich liebe dich (Beethoven).
- DA1562—Wienlied (Brahms, Op. 49, No. 4)
Elisabeth Schumann.
- Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer (Brahms).
- C2909—Lucia di Lammermoor (Mad Scene) Lina Pagliughi.
Splendon le sacre faci & Spargi d'amaro.
- DB3049—Che gelida manina (La Bohème-Puccini) Jussi Björling.
Celeste Aida (Verdi).
- B8574—My Lovely Colia (Monro arr. Lane Wilson)
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1937.

REAL SOCIAL SERVICE

The St. John Ambulance Brigade recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, when the Queen reviewed representative contingents in Hyde Park, a Commemorative Service was held in St. Paul's, and a brigade of nurses marched past Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace. It is very unusual for the members of this, the most unobtrusive of British volunteer social services, to be so much in the public eye, and the occasion drew tributes to their ever-ready and efficient service from all classes of the community. Last year in the United Kingdom they treated 20,448 road accidents and carried 120,000 patients. Throughout the Kingdom, in all trades and professions, the St. John Ambulance men are ready to give first-aid whenever accidents occur. In the coal mines, for example, there are emergency stations at every pit-head, and in every shift there are miners who have become proficient members of the Brigade. When Londoners congregated in their thousands to watch the Coronation procession, the St. John Ambulance men were standing along the edge of the crowd ready to give expert attention to anyone in need of it. Their presence was taken as a matter of course, for the public are accustomed to see their familiar black and silver uniforms wherever there are dense crowds. At race-meetings, cinemas, football matches, air displays, the St. John Ambulance men are always in attendance. There is another aspect of their work which is not so familiar to the public. The self-imposed duty of the Brigade is to render public service wherever there may be public danger. For this reason it has established nearly seven-hundred emergency huts and first-aid stations along the main motor roads at points which are known to be dangerous; working in conjunction with these is a fleet of 313 motor ambulances waiting to be summoned by telephone. This necessarily sketchy summary of the activities of the Brigade in the Old Country will suffice to show the magnificent work which its members are discharging out of a sense of civic responsibility. Here in this Colony, the Brigade, on a smaller scale, but none the less wholeheartedly and efficiently, discharges its multifarious duties in a manner which has

The new Imperial Airways flying boats and (right) the De Havilland Albatross are the first aircraft prepared by Britain for an Atlantic service.

HE was one of those extraordinarily difficult people who will crab everything. And he was trying my patience by explaining to everyone else just why Atlantic flying would never be a success.

"Take this Atlantic air race," he started.

"You see, United States experts say, 'No! It isn't safe.' And of course it isn't safe. You can't expect aeroplanes to fly that far—3,000 miles, isn't it?—and still be safe."

My spirits dropped as he turned to me. I knew exactly what he was going to say; someone says it to me almost every day.

"Now tell me: would it be safe, as a commercial risk, for me to fly to America tomorrow?"

That is how people will talk about the Atlantic. Those heroes—so many of them ridiculously foolhardy—who have flown or have failed to fly the Atlantic have given people a rather distorted idea of its dangers. It would not be safe for you or me or anyone else to fly from America to England as an ordinary commercial, fare-paying passenger at the moment.

ACTUALLY the risk, under proper conditions, would be quite small, but it would obviously not be just as safe as from flying from London to Paris. And when people ask me whether it is safe to fly across the Atlantic, I take that criterion. So do the experts of Imperial Airways.

The position now is that, Imperial Airways have started flying experimental mail services on the North Atlantic route. They will not, at first, even carry mails, and the idea of passengers flying over the route for at least the next year is preposterous. If passenger flying between Britain and Canada is possible even within the next 18 months, I shall be surprised.

But when you try to explain that to the confirmed crabbers,

they want to know, if it is safe enough to send an expensive aeroplane and five men across the Atlantic regularly, why isn't it safe enough to send passengers.

Which is ridiculous. One crash by an Atlantic aeroplane carrying passengers, even if the passengers were saved, would do a lot of damage to the future of this last link in the chain of world air travel.

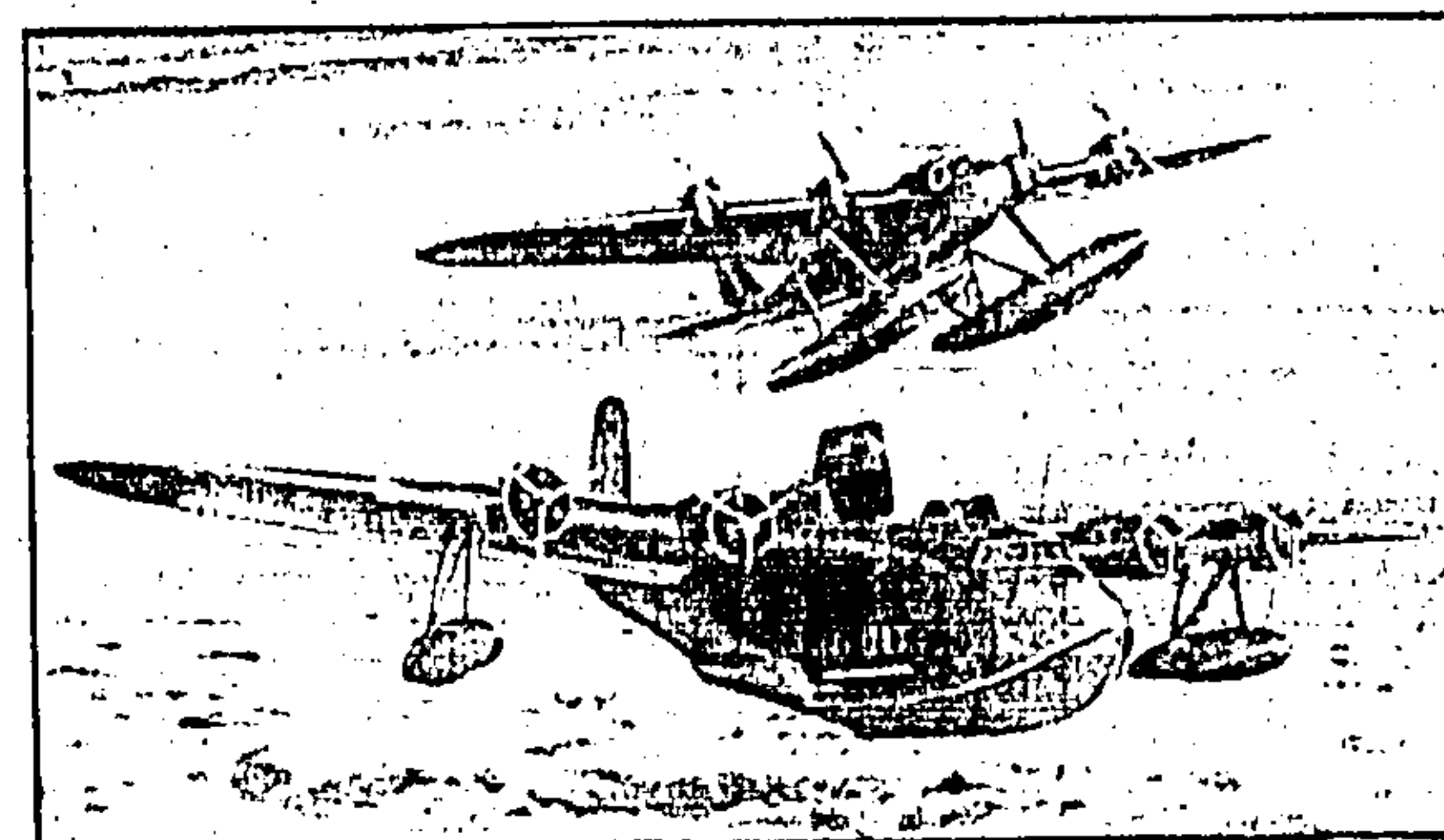
Besides, no country in the world can really say it is ready with the right kind of equipment to make these ocean journeys with passengers. Imperial Airways and the British Air Ministry would be the last to claim it. The long-distance boats that will be setting off from Foyones, on the Shannon, to Newfoundland were not designed for Atlantic work at all. They are just long-distance versions of the flying-boats which are already being used to operate the Empire speeded-up air routes.

They weigh something in the neighbourhood of 20 tons

NO! You CAN'T Fly the Atlantic

says

J. STUBBS-WALKER



The Mayo "composite aircraft" is one experimental solution of the problem of taking off with a sufficient load of fuel. (Pictures by courtesy of "Modern Wonder," in this week's issue of which they appear.)

loaded for Atlantic flying—yet their maximum commercial load will not be more than 1,000 lb.—44lb. of every 45lb. of the machine's total weight is "non-commercial." Obviously, at that rate, no air line is going to make money.

EVEN the very fast new machines, the first of which is only just flying, carry little more pay-load. They have been built, in the first place, purely as experiments. Land planes, they may have very big advantages over the flying-boats—but they are not the kind of machines in which anyone would expect to fly across the Atlantic.

So many things have to be decided before the air voyage from one side of the "pond" to the other is anything like practical for you or me.

No one is quite sure, yet, about weather, and things like that. Everything possible has been done to find out, and the most intensive organisation of weather reporting ever made

has been working for months now.

But still, operators are perfectly well aware that, before they know enough to make the route "cast iron" they will need at least a year of operating experimental routes regularly.

After all, no one knows yet which is the better journey—round the top end of the ocean to Newfoundland, or across to the Bermudas from the United States. The two routes are being flown, and in a few months' time advantages and disadvantages will begin to show up.

"YET" complains the crabber, persistently, "people like Dick Merrill can do it direct from New York to London. Why can't Imperial Airways?"

Imperial Airways, dear misery, would just hate to lose their several thousand pounds worth of flying-boat or aeroplane on a purely freak flight.

Merrill, I admire. His last flight was the first really sensible commercial venture ever made in the way of Atlantic flying. He had a definite job to do, and was going to earn a lot of money if he was successful. He chose an aeroplane which at least had a reasonable chance of doing the job—and the financial side of the whole flight justified him in taking fairly serious risks.

But nothing could justify a big company, carrying perhaps mails, even passengers, in taking anything like the risk the American commercial pilot did. Besides, no service is of any real practical use until it can be run with real regularity.

Air France, most progressive air transport firm to tackle Atlantic flying, has been operating across the South Atlantic for well over a year now.

ITS pilots know the route inside out, and the weather—so much better in that part of the world than it is in the North—has been "learned" perfectly.

Yet, until they have developed and thoroughly tested completely new machines for the passenger route, they have no intention of taking fare-paying passengers over those long, water stretches.

There is nothing to appeal in Atlantic flying except sheer speed; that is why perfect regularity means so much.

It will, whatever people say, be an extremely uncomfortable journey. Fifteen hours in an aeroplane, however nice the aeroplane, cannot be anything but exceedingly tiring. There is nothing to do, and nothing to see but sea.

Unless the urgent traveller can rely on his plane leaving Southampton "on the dot," he will never risk being delayed by bad weather. He will be sensible, and take a fast, comfortable ship.

AIRCRAFT operators, faced with these unpleasantly thoughtless people who excel in their crabbing activities, know only too well that the little man who keeps urging them to do things is the most violent critic if, perhaps, something goes wrong through too-hurried organisation.

Fortunately, people like Imperial Airways have more sense than to pay much attention. Not even when the French Air Minister tries—but luckily fails—to organise a suicide race between probably unsuitable aeroplanes flying from New York to Paris.

To-day's Thought

HE who knows most, grieves most for wasted time.
—DANTE.

out anything, but take slightly less of everything. That will work just as well as any widely advertised "diet." A Wimpole Street Doctor.

HALF-STARVED BODIES

ENGLAND is on the threshold of the greatest campaign for physical fitness that this country has ever seen. It is to be hoped that, side by side with propaganda on the subject of exercise, there will also be a little commonsense education on the subject of diet.

So far as diet is concerned this is the day of the crank and the faddist. Food reformers may have effected a certain amount of good in some directions. They have helped to abolish gluttony. They have encouraged us to eat more fresh fruit. They have helped to emphasise the necessity for drinking plenty of water. But it is safe to say that the good they have done is far outweighed by the harm.

For instance, they insist that certain foods are "bad" for people. No wholesome and palatable food that can easily be digested is bad for any healthy person.

The whole case for these "bad" foods is based on the fallacy of arguing from the particular to the general. A man with diabetic tendencies is advised by his doctor to cut sugar from his diet. Immediately hundreds of healthy people decide that sugar

won official and public admiration. Apart from what might be termed its normal work, it does a great deal in the sphere of public health, witness its big-scale vaccination campaigns and its immensely valuable infant welfare centre activities. In this way, the officers and members of the Brigade are performing essential work under the inspiration provided by the knowledge that they are doing much to alleviate pain and suffering amongst their fellow-men.

Fads of the Diet- Mongers

is "bad" for them, and so deprive themselves of a very valuable and pleasant item of food.

According to Schedule

Or someone with gastritis is told to take no starchy foods, and this advice is advanced as proof that starchy foods produce gastritis. Could anything be more ridiculous?

Another sin of the food faddist is to cut down the bulk of our meals. They work out complicated sums dealing with calories, vitamins, and such-like abstractions, and decide that the human body needs just so many calories and vitamins a day. Then they look for foods that contain a high percentage of vitamins, and foods that have a high caloric value, and chuckling with unholy glee, they announce that if we eat so many ounces of these foods a day we shall be absorbing all the calories and vitamins we need, and anything in excess is sheer greed.

Their ultimate ideal is that we should swallow each day two or three tiny tablets containing concentrated essences of food, and so save all the time we at present waste over meals. Unfortunately, they forget one vital point. Our bodies are very old-fashioned contraptions that prefer to go on working in the manner for which they were originally designed. Furthermore, our stomachs are very energetic little fellows. They actually dislike idleness. Leave them empty for too long a period and they send out messages of protest.

Too Docile

The astonishing thing about food faddists is their supreme self-con-

science. They make the most outrageous statements without one single scrap of scientific evidence to back them up, but because these "facts" are thundered forth with impressive solemnity thousands of misguided people believe in them.

The chief result of this propaganda is that England is in danger of becoming a half-starved nation. Every doctor has scores of women patients who have slimmed themselves into a state of nervous exhaustion. All they need is more and better food to restore their nerves to health, but they laugh at such advice and demon-tonics.

Insomnia is another curse that is frequently caused by underfeeding. Your well-fed man can always sleep. Hundreds of thousands of people regularly take drugs of various kinds to cure constipation, which is often caused by failing to give the digestive system enough honest work to keep it busy.

We are in danger of forgetting that eating is one of the chief joys of life. The fragrant aroma of well-cooked food, the subtle flavours that tickle our palates, the satisfying feeling of modest repulsion—these are things of which we never tire.

Here is my recipe for making yourself an expert on diet. First, note whether any particular foods disagree with you. Our bodies have their little likes and dislikes, and it is wise to pander to them.

But let your own body decide. Ignore the trumpetings of self-appointed experts who claim to know what you ought to eat.

Having eliminated from your menus the foods that definitely upset you eat anything else you fancy. Do not eat overlarge meals, but eat them frequently.

Weigh yourself once a fortnight. If your weight shows an increase, take a little more exercise and a little less food until you get back to normal. For the purpose of weight-reduction, it does not matter a button what foods you leave out. Do not leave

Stone Sentenced for "Callous and Brutal" Murder of Ruby Keen

ELEVENTH HOUR STORY OF HIS CRIME

London, June 30.

Sentence of death was passed at the Old Bailey yesterday on Leslie George Stone, the 24-year-old Heath and Reach labourer found guilty of the murder of Ruby Keen.

The body of Ruby Keen, a 23-year-old factory worker of Leighton Buzzard, was found on a footpath near her home. She had been strangled with a scarf.

At the end of the proceedings Mrs. Keen, mother of the dead girl, approached Mrs. Stone, mother of the condemned man. She was sitting in the waiting room, but before Mrs. Keen could say anything Mrs. Stone sprang up and ran away calling out: "Go away. Go away." Mrs. Keen left the room at once.

The jury, on which there were two women, was absent only 25 minutes.

When they had taken their seats the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, said he had received a note from them which read: "If as the result of an intention to commit rape the girl was killed, although there was no intention to kill her, is a man guilty of murder?" The answer to the question was: "Yes, undoubtedly."

"Pulled Her Scarf And Knotted It" —Stone

The jury then consulted for a few moments and the foreman announced their verdict of "Guilty." One of the women jurors buried her head in her hands.

Lord Hewart, passing death sentence, said that Stone had been guilty of a brutal and callous murder. Stone showed no emotion when sentence was passed. He was allowed to see his parents before leaving court.

Mr. Maurice Healy, K.C., after having put Stone in the witness-box, had pleaded that the verdict should be one of manslaughter.

In his summing-up, Lord Hewart, referring to the manslaughter defence, placed at the clock and said: "Even now at 2.30 p.m. I am puzzled to know under what head of manslaughter it is represented that this case can conceivably come."

STONE GOES INTO THE BOX

Stone, wearing a dark reefer suit, walked slowly to the witness-box with a warden to give his evidence.

Mr. Healy's first question was: "In the statements you made to the police officers in this case, did you tell them the whole truth?"

Stone: No, sir.

You are sworn to tell the whole truth here to-day. Are you prepared to do so?

Stone said that while he was stationed at Gosport in 1931 he met Ruby Keen. He went to the East with the Army in February, 1932. He had twice gone home while at Gosport, and on each occasion he walked out with Ruby Keen.

On Sunday, April 11, he met her in the Golden Bell at 8.30. He was sitting there when she looked in and saw him.

The Lord Chief Justice: Had you arranged to meet her there?

Stone: No, sir.

The Lord Chief Justice: It was merely an accident?

Stone: Yes, sir.

Repeating that the Golden Bell was his favourite house, and the place where he was likely to be found.

At the Golden Bell he had three pints of mild beer and she had one pint. They then went to the Cross Keys about nine o'clock and stayed there until nearly closing time.

During that time he had two pints of mild beer and she had two glasses of port. On leaving the Cross Keys they went together as far as the Stag.

All this time their relations had been perfectly friendly. They did not walk down the street arm in arm, but side by side.

ANNOUNCED BY "LITTLE TRICK"

At this stage Mr. Healy said he wished to go back to an incident in the old days.

"Had this girl a little trick with her in those old times which used to annoy you?"

Stone: Yes, she used to put her little fingers in my ears.

Stone demonstrated with his fingers how she did it.

Mr. Healy: Had you had a little tiff about it?—I just told her not to do it.

Stone added that on one occasion when she did it he struck at her, missed and hit the brick wall behind her, damaging his hand.

Stone then continued his narrative of the events on April 11, saying that as they walked along they talked about old times "and that kind of thing."

Mr. Healy: Was there any mention of this tickling of the ears?—Yes, when we got to the cottage wall.

ARMS AROUND EACH OTHER

When you had left the road was there any change in your attitude?—Yes. I had my arm round her and she had her arm round me.

You were walking affectionately in that way and got to the cottage wall?—Yes.

Stone said that when they reached the wall they put both arms round each other and kissed each other several times.

Mr. Healy: Was it at that stage there was some mention about the tickling of the ears, and what happened to your hand?—Yes, she asked

if I had had any trouble with my hand, and I said I had not.

The Lord Chief Justice: How many years before was it when you struck the wall?—In 1932.

Mr. Healy: Was anything else said?—I told her she was lucky that I had hit the wall instead of hitting her.

Had she assumed you had been striking at her then?—No.

What effect did that have on her?—She called me a dirty devil and hit me on the side of the head just below the left ear.

Was it a gentle blow?—No. A full right-arm swing with her gauntlet glove.

Were you surprised?—Yes.

What did you do?—I went up to her and she struck me with the other hand. It made me jump at her. I caught hold of her scarf, I think, and pulled it.

What else?—I think I knotted it again after that.

"I WAS IN A KIND OF A RAGE"

The Lord Chief Justice: Was she standing up at this time?—Yes, she started to fall down and I caught hold of the front of her clothes.

Mr. Healy: In what state were you at this time?—I was in a kind of a rage.

What happened to her clothes when you caught hold of them?—They all tore off her as she was falling.

Stone said that he knelt down because he thought he had just stunned her. He then got up and brushed his knees and trousers.

Mr. Healy: Did you think she was dead or badly injured?—No, sir.

And apart from revenging the blow in the face had you any object in what you had done?—No, sir.

The Lord Chief Justice: Did you do this to revenge the blow on the face?—I just thought I had hit her back.

Stone said that he did hit her in the face.

Mr. Healy: I must ask you this, in view of all the circumstances. Had there been any talk that night about sexual relations?—No, sir.

Stone added that he gave the blow at the time that he pulled the scarf.

Mr. Healy: It was just one grab?—Yes.

STARTED TO WALK AWAY

Mr. Healy: After you knelt down and thought she was unconscious, what did you do?—I got up off my knees, dusted them, and started to walk away.

The Lord Chief Justice: Did you say you thought she was unconscious?

Stone: Yes.

Mr. Healy: You told us a little earlier about you being in a kind of rage. How long did that last?

Stone: When did you come to be in a rage?—After I got on to the Heath road.

Stone said that when he got home he brushed his clothes.

The Lord Chief Justice: Did you brush your clothes very hard?—I brushed the knees hard.

The Lord Chief Justice: Before you went to bed?—Yes.

Repeating to a further question by Mr. Healy, Stone said that he did not do anything to his pants.

Mr. Healy: You said you recovered from the rage by the time you got on the Heath road. Had you any idea you had killed her?—No.

THE TWO TRAGIC MOTHERS

Stone, after hearing the sentence, never glanced in the direction of Mrs. Keen, a fragile little woman in black who sat within a yard of the dock beside ex-Police Constable Smith, the man to whom Ruby, her daughter, was to have been married.

Stone's mother with her crippled 65-year-old husband had sat throughout the day on a seat in the corridor. As the trial neared its close she told me (written a News Chronicle reporter): "I have already lost one of my sons since Leslie's arrest. They will not hang him—I'm sure it will be a manslaughter verdict. He was always a good boy."



MAY TAKE JEAN'S ROLE—Mary Deas, blonde film actress whose resemblance to the late Jean Harlow prompted Hollywood screen tests she hoped would bring her the coveted role of the beloved star. Miss Deas was taken out of a partially completed film to make the tests for the Harlow role. Miss Harlow's uncompleted picture was "Saratoza," with William Powell.

Robert Taylor to Star in England

By SETON MARGRAVE

ROBERT TAYLOR, who jumped in four years from £7 a week film extra to fourth place in the star list and £700 a week, is going to London.

One-time medical student in Nebraska, "Buddy" (to his friends) now has four secretaries to answer the 10,000 letters a week sent by fans.

This Hollywood film star of the moment is to take a leading part in "A Yank at Oxford," the first British picture to be made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Lulise Rainer, the Viennese actress who won the award of the American Motion Picture Academy for her performance in "The Great Ziegfeld," is also coming over to star in a later Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer British film, "Finishing School." She, too, is one of Hollywood's newest stars.

Here's "Buddy" Taylor's career in brief: Spotted by an M.-G.-M. official at the Hollywood Playhouse on his first appearance on the stage four years ago, and offered a film contract.

Apprentice for two years—a film experiment that might or might not have succeeded. Made good by the end of 1935. Placed 83rd in the list of stars selected by cinema owners as meaning money at the box-office.

End of 1936 only Shirley Temple, Clark Gable, and the Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers team were above him in the list.

One of the screen's most handsome men, these six films have made him famous: "Magnificent Obsession" with Irene Dunne, "Small Town Girl" with Janet Gaynor, "The Gorgeous Hussy" with Joan Crawford, "His Brother's Wife" with Barbara Stanwyck, "Camille" with Greta Garbo, and "The Man in Possession" with the late Jean Harlow.

EXPERIMENT

Whenever a couple want to marry in the village of Frampton, near Dorchester, the village grocer sends out an S.O.S. for a clergyman.

For, though Frampton has about 270 inhabitants, it has had no vicar for six months, and the grocer, Mr. A. S. R. Gray, has to run all parish affairs.

Mr. Gray knows the trouble. "The stipend is only £200 and the vicarage includes a large house and two acres of land. Clergymen will not take the living," he said recently. "They say they cannot afford to do so."

15 MILES TO SERVICE

The villages are to protest to the Archbishop of Canterbury. They complain that there is no one to visit the sick or bereaved. Church attendances are dwindling and the children have no Sunday school.

All this year a retired clergyman, the Rev. E. Jones, has travelled 15 miles from Weymouth every Sunday to conduct services in the 14th-century church.

Canon W. J. Barton, chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury, who holds the gift of the living, said: "Five clergymen have been offered the living in the last six months, but when they saw the old-fashioned vicarage and the grounds they turned the offer down. Any incumbent will have to have a private income to keep up the place."

The living was formerly worth £314, but a reduction followed the centralisation of tithes.

reporter: "It seems that the existence of a right to appeal depends on the particular Act of Parliament under which an order is made."

AN official of the National Canine Defence League told a London

RADIO BROADCAST

Relay from London: "At The Theatres"

A STUDIO ITEM

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on wavelengths of 355 metres (845 k.c.s.), 31.4 metres (9.52 m.c.s.), 4-7 p.m. Chinese Programme.

7-11 p.m. European Programme.

7 p.m. Variety.

Selection of Bing Crosby Numbers.

Part 1 Thanks, Love is Just Around the Corner.

Learn to Croon, Please.

Part 2 Love in Bloom, Down the Old Ox Road, Soon, Where the Blue of the Night, June in January.

Tony Banjo Solo by Olley Oakley.

White Rose Banjo Solo by Olley Oakley.

Gipsy Drinking Song Rode and His Trifanics.

Gipsy Fantasy Rode and His Trifanics.

La Paloma (The Dove) Horst Schimmelpfennig at the Organ.

O Sole Mio Horst Schimmelpfennig at the Organ.

Alice Blue Gown Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians.

7.30 Closing local Stocks Quotations, and Hongkong Exchange Market Report.

7.35 Chopin, Sonata in B Flat Minor, Op. 35.

Piano solo by Percy Crumpler.

Elude in B Minor Op. 25, No. 10.

Piano solo by Percy Crumpler.

8.00 Local: Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Bob Xavier vocal, and H. L. Ozorio at the Piano.

Vocal: I Wish on the Moon.

Piano Medley: The Way you look To-night, He Ain't Got Rhythm, With All My Heart.

Vocal: The One Rose.

Piano: Basin Street Blues.

Vocal: The Courtship of Love.

Piano Medley: Let Go Slumming, Talk of the Town, Harlem.

Vocal: Serenade in the Night.

London Palladium Orchestra.

8.20 The Golden Valse Parts 1 and 2.

Kiss Me Again.

Echoes from the Past.

Wedded Whimsies—humorous fantasy—Parts 1 and 2.

Aisha.

8.45 Relay from London. "Round and About."

8.55 Relay from London.

"Swift Serenade," Tommy Matthews and His Concert Orchestra.

Produced by David Porter.

9.30 London News and Announcements.

9.35 Violin Recital by Helfetz.

Large on G String by Clembault.

Accompanied by Arpad Sandor.

(a) Minuetto No. 1 & 2 from Bach Sonata No. 6.

(b) The Little Windmill by Couperin. Accompanied by Isidor Achron.

Concerto No. 2 in D Minor Op. 22—Wieniawski, Helfetz, and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by John Barbirolli.

Scherzo Tarantelle, Op. 16 by Wieniawski. Accompanied by Arpad Sandor.

10.15 Relay from London. Bir Ben.

At the Theatres: Descriptions and songs of London shows by Dudley Glas and Dorothy Brunton.

10.35 Dance Music.

Foxtrot. Poor Little Angelina.

Jay Wilbur & His Band; Saddle your Blues to a Wild Mustang, Jay Wilbur & His Band.

Foxtrot. My Sweetie Went Away.

Scott Wood & His Six Swingers.

Foxtrot. Handel in Harlem, Scott Wood & His Six Swingers.

Foxtrot. Jazz Convulsions, Duke Ellington & His Orchestra.

Waltz. Have You Forgotten so Soon, Jack Hylton & His Orchestra.

Foxtrot. Did You Mean It, Jack Hylton & His Orchestra.

11 p.m. Close Down.

JAPANESE DIVER FINED

FAILED TO NOTIFY MOVEMENTS

Kanesaki Naga, 51-year-old Japanese diver, was fined \$100 by Mr. W. M. Thomson at the Central Magistracy this morning for failing to report to the police his departure from and return to the Colony.

According to Sub-Inspector Edwards, defendant left the Colony on June 28 in his own small boat, the Shinyo Maru. He came back by the s.s. Helicon on July 14, and three days later left again for Canton by train, returning two days ago. On none of these occasions did he make any report to the police.

Imposing the fine, His Worship said: "As far as I can see you have been in and out of the Colony, without paying any attention to the regulations."

FALSE TRADE MARK

CHINESE COMPANY FINED

Convicted on summonses for selling goods to which a false trade description was applied, the Pak On Company, of 239 Des Voeux Road Central, and the Fook Wah Company, of 310 Des Voeux Road Central, were each fined \$100 by Mr. Thomson at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The summonses were taken out at the instance of Messrs. Melchers and Company, for whom Mr. D. B. Evans appeared, and the goods related to Eau de Cologne brillant.

His Worship directed that half of the fines be awarded to complainants as costs.

The goods seized were ordered to be confiscated.



WHITE SHOES

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Half sizes and various fittings.

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Less 10% cash discount

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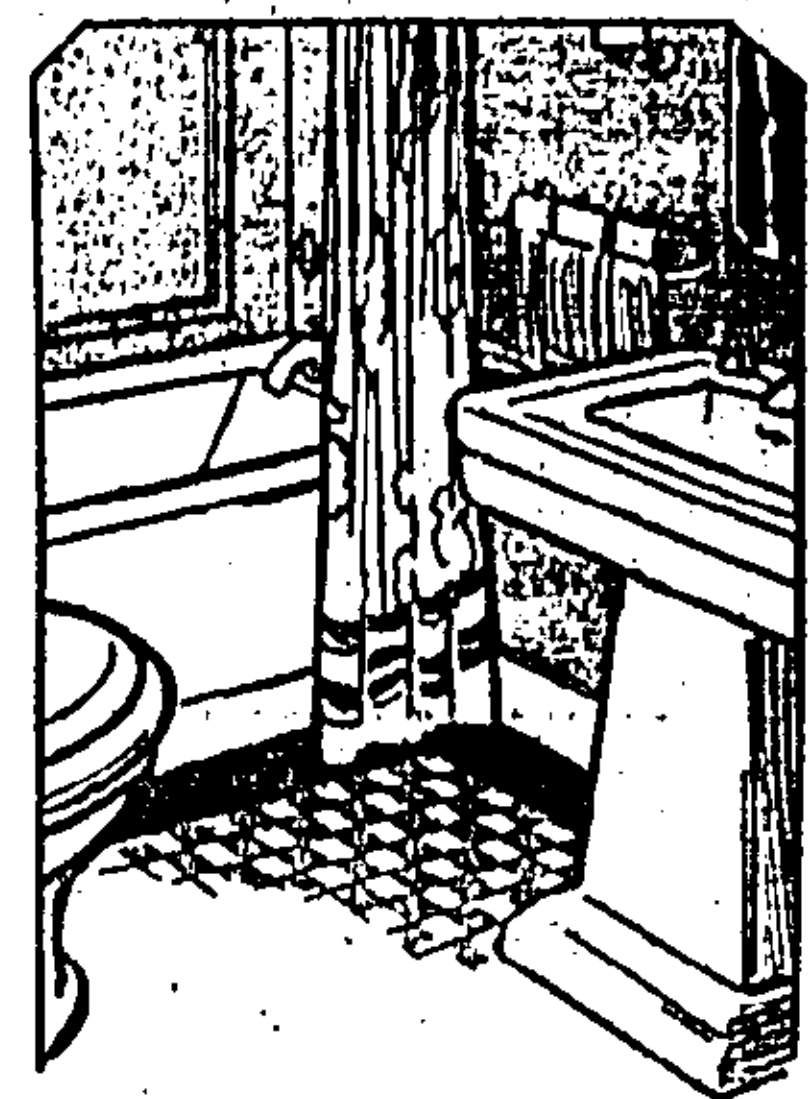
China Bldg., Hongkong.

Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

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"TELEGRAPH'S"

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

See particulars on another page

EXTRAORDINARY K. C. C. LEAGUE TENNIS DEBACLE

HOPELESSLY BEATEN BY RECREIO

TITLE ASPIRATIONS BEGIN TO FADE

Kowloon Cricket Club's "A" Division championship aspirations were given a horrid jolt yesterday when, playing on their own courts, they were beaten by Club de Recreio 7½ set to 1½. A little time ago Recreio were beaten by C.R.C., who are thus very strongly placed to retain the title they have won consistently for many years past.

Though it was generally conceded that Recreio stood a very good chance of winning yesterday, the K.C.C. debacle was at no time anticipated. The home players played bravely, but the Portuguese produced their best form and were wonderfully steady.

Biggest shock to the K.C.C. was the failure of E. C. Fincher and Bodiker to win or even draw a set. While it is true that both players were not feeling at their best—Fincher suffering from a boil on the wrist and Bodiker with a poisoned foot—this cannot be advanced as the sole reason for their defeats. Nothing appeared to go right for them and they became less and less effective as the match progressed.

The first set in which they lost to A. V. Remedios and J. Goncalves 7-5, after being 1-5 down, seemed to take too much out of them, and they scarcely offered any resistance to the Recreio's second and third pairs.

E. F. Fincher and S. A. Gray were the only partially successful home couple. They grabbed half a set from Remedios and Goncalves after being 2-5 in arrears, and they also beat A. V. Remedios and J. Goncalves after losing the first three games. They should have beaten H. A. Barros and C. A. Barreto, for they held a 5-4 lead with Fincher's service to follow, but this they lost. Gray also lost his service for half a point.

The exchanges in all of the sets were bright and at times clever, with Recreio always the more certain and effective from the forecourt. Barros and Barreto did exceedingly well to win three sets, but the best performances came from Remedios and Goncalves who are more and more becoming one of the best pairs in the Colony.

In the "A" Division of the Tennis League yesterday the Kowloon Cricket Club was beaten by Club de Recreio 1½ to 7½.

E. F. Fincher and S. A. Gray (K.C.C.) drew with A. V. Remedios and J. Goncalves 6-6; lost to H. A. Barros and C. A. Barreto 5-7.

E. C. Fincher and G. Bodiker (K.C.C.) lost to Remedios and Goncalves 2-6; lost to Barros and Barreto 2-6.

A. E. P. Guest and A. Crawford (K.C.C.) lost to Remedios and Goncalves 2-6; lost to Barros and Barreto 3-6.

I.R.C. v. U.S.R.C.

At Eoktunpo the Indian Recreation Club beat United Service six to three. H. D. Rumball and A. H. Madar (I.R.C.) lost to A. D. Sullivan and J. R. Minto 1-6; beat Capt. Lock and Capt. Campbell 6-1; beat J. Smalley and J. W. Hiley 6-3. I.R.C. lost to Sullivan and Goldman 3-6; beat Lock and Campbell 6-3; beat Smalley and Hiley 6-3.

S. A. Rumball and S. A. Jamali (I.R.C.) lost to Sullivan and Goldman 2-6; beat Lock and Campbell 7-5; beat Smalley and Hiley 6-3.

"C" DIVISION

SOUTH CHINA BEAT INDIAN R.C.

Playing in the "C" Division on Monday, South China A.A. won on their own ground against the Indian Recreation Club, by 6 sets to 3. Results:

S. Chan and J. Hui (S.C.A.A.) beat D. M. Itazack and A. Kitchell 6-3; beat A. Rumball and A. Baker 7-5; beat A. Rumball and Y. A. Itazack 6-1. J. Mok and Y. Kwan (S.C.A.A.) beat Itazack and Kitchell 6-0; lost to Rumball and Baker 3-6; beat Rumball and Itazack 6-3.

K.T.G.C.A. v. C.C.C.

In a postponed "C" Division match yesterday, Kowloon Tong beat Kowloon seven to two.

W. Wu and Ma Wai-kwong (Kowloon Tong) beat H. M. Chung and Y. L. Pau 6-3; beat A. Kitchell and D. Baker 6-4; beat W. Hapley and A. Zimmerman 6-3. Wong Fook-in and Tang Tui-lan (Kowloon Tong) beat Chung and Pau 6-4; beat Kitchell and Baker 6-3; beat Hapley and Zimmerman 6-1.

Lam Kwan and Lee Kam-ming (Kowloon Tong) lost to Chung and Pau 6-7; lost to Kitchell and Baker 2-6; beat Hapley and Zimmerman 7-5.

P. W. D. L. F. A. Pts. Recreio 5 4 0 0 10 9 0 K.C.C. 3 2 0 0 15 12 4 I.R.C. 3 2 0 0 12 12 2 University 3 1 0 2 13 13 4 U.S.R.C. 3 1 0 2 13 13 4 H.K.C.C. 2 0 0 2 3 14 5 S.C.A. 4 0 0 4 8 26 0

CLUB CRICKET IN ENGLAND

M.C.C.'s VISIT TO CHANNEL ISLANDS

A Southern League Suggested

The M.C.C., who have arranged for a Western tour between July 14 and 24, will send a strong team to the Channel Islands, at the end of the month, to meet Guernsey Island on July 27 and 28, Jersey Island on July 29 and 30, and an Island XI on July 31.

Mr. H. D. Swan, the old Essex Amateur, will be in charge of the M.C.C. team, which will include professional bowlers, and some of the best of the London Club players. In addition to the Western and Channel Islands tours, the M.C.C. to help increase interest in the club game in the South, have arranged to send twenty teams this month to play on the grounds of the University of London, Chiswick Park, Beaconsfield, Hampstead, Rickling Green, Midland Bank, Sutton, Henley, Sevenoaks, Vine, Exiles, Cyphers, B.B.C. Northwood, South Woodford, Reigate Priory, High Wycombe, Shepherd's Bush, East Grinstead, Old Johnlans, and Teddington Clubs.

EXTENDING NEW LAW Two innovations are being discussed in club cricket circles in London and the South. They are the extension of the new lbw rule to cover the leg break, and the formation of a Cricket League. The heavy scoring and the number of declarations it has been necessary to make for the loss of two or three wickets might be avoided, if the new lbw rule was extended to the leg side, and already there is a growing opinion that this experiment should be tested next season. Some Kentish Clubs are ready also to give a trial to League Cricket.

It is realised that the strongest teams in London and the South will not take part in a League, but it is thought that about a dozen fairly good teams may agree to try the experiment next season.

Several new players have recently joined London clubs. Two of the best of these, J. C. Turner, of Cambridge Crusaders, and R. E. Fish, who assist Woodford Wells. P. G. Wrenford, a good batsman, will assist Priory Banks, and G. H. Curzon is to play for Brondesbury. Curzon, who comes from Yorkshire, is a fine all round player like H. Armstrong, the recent Northern acquisition from Ransbotham, who has shown such impressive form with Wembley.

TICKETS FOR CUP FINAL

Action has been taken by the London F.A. Commission recently appointed to inquire into two cases of alleged profiteering in Cup final tickets.

The chairman of a local league is to be suspended "sine die" from all football and football management and fined two guineas.

The league is to be severely censured.

A club was also severely censured and fined one guinea.

In both cases the bodies have been advised that no applications from them for Cup Final tickets will be entertained until the 1940-41 season.

THIRD-BACK GAME BAFFLED NEW ZEALANDERS

In a letter home, Eric Tunnington (Lloyds Bank), one of the half-backs taking part in the F.A. team's tour, describes his experiences in New Zealand.

Of the Wellington ground he says: "Best most of us have ever seen as regards surface."

"Our third-back game baffled the New Zealanders who rely on a kick-and-run type of play."

Mr. Wreford Brown, one of the members of the F.A. Council in charge of the party, has had to do a lot of talking, and on one day made four speeches at different functions.

Arthur Stollery, the Dutch Hamlet trainer, he adds, is very popular with the team, who are a very happy family.

K.C.C. 5 3 0 2 24 21 0 I.R.C. 5 2 0 3 10 32 4 A.T.C. 4 2 0 2 17 18 4 S.C.A.A. 4 2 0 2 13 22 4 C.C.C. 5 1 1 3 19 20 3 I.R.C. (2) 3 0 1 2 7 10 1 I.R.C. 6 0 0 6 17 37 0

Twins Puzzle Umpires

Working cricket twin brothers, A. V. and E. V. Bedser are so alike that umpires and scorers are often puzzled.

They batted together recently. One was given out. He walked to the scorer's box and said: "My score is wrong. Four of those 32 runs belong to my brother."

Another time the visiting umpire gave one out l.b.w. When his brother followed on later the umpire was perplexed. He sent for the other brother before he was satisfied.

The brothers are nineteen years old. Both stand 6ft. 3ins. and are still growing. Each weighs 14st. 8lbs. Both have played for Surrey Young Players this season.

WYATT 201 NOT OUT

CLAY'S 13 WICKETS

Home Cricket Results

London, July 27.

Capping all other batting performances for the past three days was R. E. S. Wyatt's double century for Warwickshire against Lancashire which allowed Warwick to take first innings points in the county championship match.

Wyatt was undefeated for his 201 and he found an able partner in Dollery who helped himself to 156. Between them these two scored 366 of the 457 runs which Warwick aggregated for the loss of eight wickets.

Lancashire only just avoided defeat. In their first innings they were sent back for 261 and when play closed they had lost eight wickets for another 226 runs, being then 30 runs ahead with two wickets in hand.

Yorkshire won comfortably against Gloucester, but Sussex only just scraped through against Northants, winning by 35 runs in an exciting finish.

Surrey annihilated Kent at the Oval winning by ten wickets, and Glamorgan gave further proof of the rapid improvement made by the team when they beat Essex by ten wickets. For this result they were chiefly indebted to Clay who, in the course of the match took 13 wickets for 127 runs.

Bowlers were also on top in the match between Hampshire and Worcestershire which Hampshire won by 84 runs.

Detailed scores and leading performances with bat and ball follow.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Surrey (482 and 320) beat Kent (285 and 224) by ten wickets.

Glamorgan (337 and 117) beat Essex (235 and 119) by ten wickets.

Hampshire (245 and 242) beat Worcestershire (215 and 188) by 84 runs.

Yorkshire (346 and 273/4 dec.) beat Gloucestershire (286 and 214) by 119 runs.

Sussex (251 and 103) beat Northants (181 and 228) by 35 runs.

Warwickshire (457/8 dec.) beat Lancashire (261 and 226/8) on first innings.

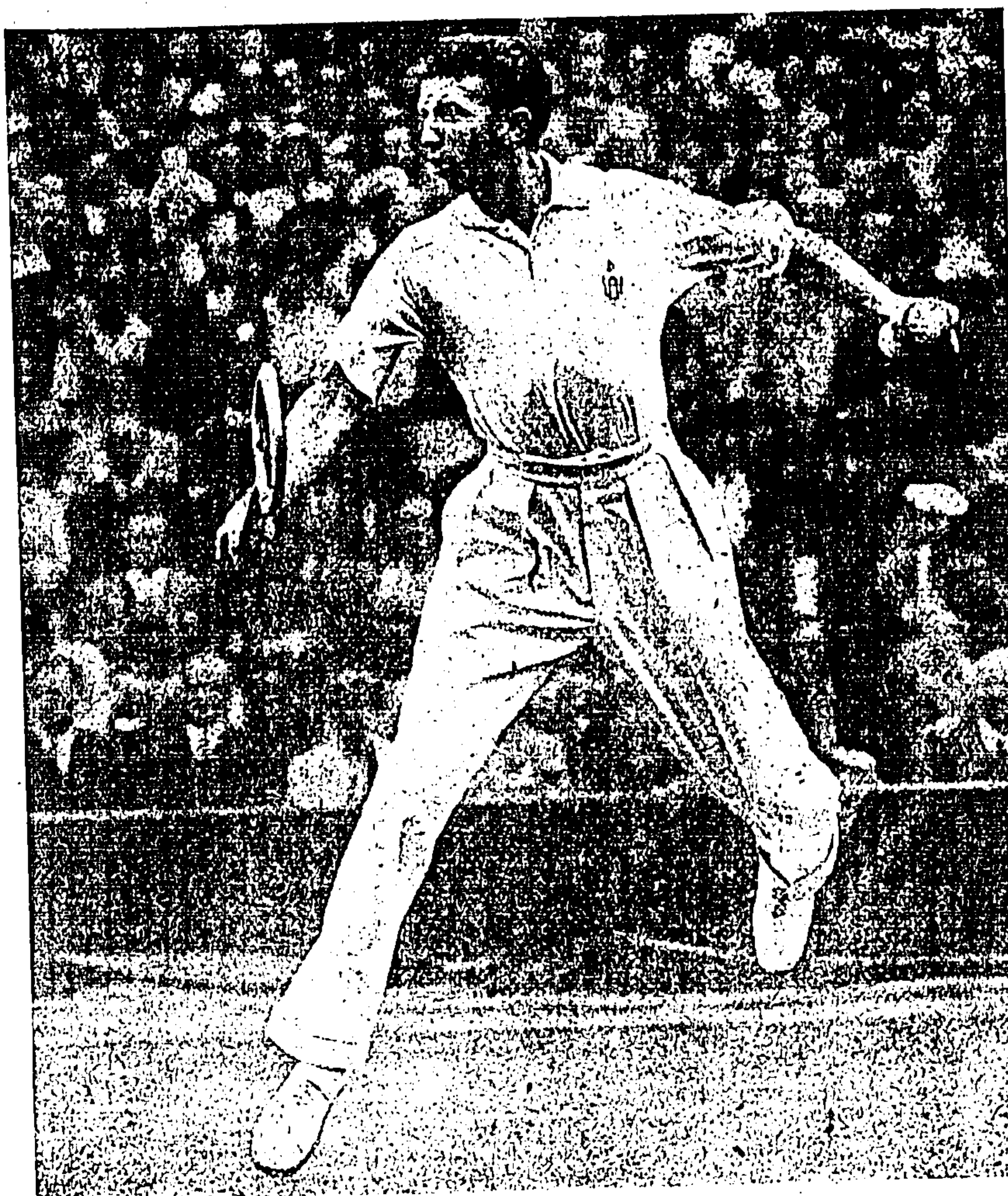
BATTING

R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwick) v. Lancs. 201
Dollery (Warwick) v. Lancs. 165
Fishlock (Surrey) v. Kent 107
Barber (Yorks) v. Gloucester 107
Allen (Gloucester) v. Yorks. 90
Davies, E. (Glamorgan) v. Essex 102
Moore (Hampshire) v. Worces. 90
Smart (Glamorgan) v. Essex 85
Crapp (Gloucester) v. Yorks. 82
Robinson (Yorks) v. Gloucester 75
* indicates not out

BOWLING

Clay (Glamorgan) v. Essex 5 for 85
and 8 for 45
Warne (Worcester) v. Hampshire 6 for 60
Bowers (Yorkshire) v. Gloucester 5 for 36
Hammond (Sussex) v. Northants 5 for 50
Herman (Hampshire) v. Worcester 5 for 69
Leon (Gloucester) v. Yorks. 5 for 72
Hill (Hampshire) v. Worcester 4 for 30
* indicates not out

America Wins Davis Cup After An Eleven Years Quest



Fine action study of Donald Budge, Wimbledon and U. S. champion, who won all his three matches in the Davis Cup tie ended yesterday.

PARKER PLAYS HIS FINEST GAME

Budge Beats Austin

PLAY DESCRIBED

Frankie Parker, America's youngest Davis Cup player, and famous protégé of Mercer Beasley, the brilliant American coach, rose nobly to the occasion when he opposed Charles Hare of Britain in the vital Davis Cup tie at Wimbledon yesterday, and, playing the best game of his career, beat the Englishman in straight sets to win back the Cup for United States.

Subsequently, with nothing vital attached to the result, Donald Budge continued his triumphant way by beating H. W. Austin after a four-set match.

Thus the Davis Cup, donated by Mr. Dwight Davis, returns to United States after an absence of 11 years.

A crowd of ten thousand excited and expectant enthusiasts gathered at the Centre Court yesterday to watch Parker play the finest tennis of his career, says a United Press message.

The American surprisingly crashed past Hare, the young Englishman who on Saturday had forced Budge to a 15-13 first set, to win 6-2, 6-4, 6-2. Parker attacked relentlessly and even his usual weak backhand was powerful and accurate in the first set.

WON CONVINCINGLY

Hare rallied only in the third and seventh games of the first set, but in the second set, Parker broke through Hare's service in the third game. Hare started off the third set in great style, sweeping through Parker's service for the first time to win the second game to love. Hare did this by some brilliant and spectacular smashing and volleying. Thereafter Parker regained command of the exchanges and won convincingly and deservedly.

With the destination of the Cup already settled, much of the interest was taken away from the final encounter between Budge and Austin. Chief interest was whether Austin could stop the American's remarkable run of successes which he has enjoyed since landing in England some two months ago.

Budge played anything but confidently and was shaky in the first two sets, frequently losing his service. But in the third and fourth sets he regained his true form and won 8-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

CARE-FREE TENNIS

In a description of yesterday's Davis Cup tennis, *Reuter* observes that Great Britain lost the cup after holding it for four years. United States last won it in 1926.

Against Parker Hare played poorly, even his cannon ball service failing him. He lacked speed in driving, allowing Parker time in which to bring off winners. Whenever Hare went to the net Parker passed him, despite the fact that Hare led two-love in the third set. The match lasted under an hour.

Lacking incentive owing to the destiny of the Davis Cup being decided by the previous result, there was nothing much in the Budge v. Austin match. Budge was inconsistent and Austin led 4-1 and 5-2 in the first set. In the second set Austin drove with vigour and revealed great accuracy in his passing shots.

However, the American played well within himself and in the third set raced to five-love on his cannon ball service which caused much amusement. In the fourth set Budge led 3-1 and 4-3 before winning at 6-3. The match was played in a delightful care-free spirit.

POST-WAR WINNERS

The following is the record of Davis Cup winners since the War.

1910	Australia
1920	America
1921	America
1922	America
1923	America
1924	America
1925	America
1926	America
1927	France
1928	France
1929	France
1930	France
1931	France
1932	France
1933	Britain
1934	Britain
1935	Britain
1936	Britain
1937	America

GODDARD'S 6 FOR 29 WINS SECOND TEST MATCH FOR ENGLAND

NEW ZEALAND MAKES A PLUCKY EFFORT

England to-day won the second Test match against New Zealand by 130 runs, the visitors being dismissed in their second innings for 134 runs, after they had previously sent back England for a very cheap total.

Three thousand gathered at Old Trafford to watch the concluding phases of the match. England started the play having lost three wickets in the second innings for 37 runs. By lunch time the entire team was out for 187 on F. R. Brown (57) and Leslie Ames (39) offering resistance to Cowie, who took 6 for 97.

Requiring 205 to win New Zealand started well, Vivian and Moloney putting 50 on the board before separation. But by tea time seven wickets had fallen for 113, and the end came quickly after the adjournment, the last three wickets falling for an additional 23 runs.

Donnelly battled with great courage to score 37 not out, but he could get anybody to stay with him.

Goddard proved himself to be practically unplayable, and took six wickets for 29 runs.

ENGLAND

First Innings—358
Second Innings

L. Hutton, c Vivian, b Cowie 14
C. J. Barnett, l.b.w. Dunning 12
J. Hardstaff, c Tindill, b Cowie 11
W. R. Hammond, c Moloney, b Cowie 9
E. Phynney, c Cowie, b Vivian 39
L. E. G. Ames, l.b.w. Dunning 17
H. W. V. Robins, c Moloney, b Cowie 12
A. W. Wellard, c Wallace, b Vivian 0
F. R. Brown, b Cowie 57
J. Smith, b Cowie 27
T. W. Goddard, not out 37
Extras 7
Total 187

Fall of wickets:—1 (Barnett) for 17; 2 (Hutton) for 29; 3 (Hammond) for 37; 4 (Phynney) for 49; 5 (Hardstaff) for 49; 6 (Robins) for 68; 7 (Ames) for 76; 8 (Ames) for 147; 9 (Brown) for 186; 10 (Smith) for 187.

9 (Brown) for 186; 10 (Smith) for 187.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cowie	23.5	6	67	0
Dunning	12	2	35	2
Vivian	17	5	64	2
Gallichan	8	4	14	0

NEW ZEALAND

First Innings
H. G. Vivian, b Wellard 50
D. A. R. Moloney, l.b.w. b Smith 11
M. W. Wallace, st. Ames, b Brown 23
J. L. Kerr, b Wellard 4
M. P. Donnelly, l.b.w. b Wellard 4
W. A. Hadlee, hit wkt. b Wellard 33
M. L. Page, b Smith, b Hammond 0
E. M. Tindill, b Brown, b Smith 30
N. Gallichan, c Brown, b Smith 4
J. Dunning, not out 37
J. Cowie, st. Ames, b Brown 15
Extras 261

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	22	7	29	2
Wellard	30	4	61	4
Hammond	15	5	27	1
Goddard	18	5	48	0
F. R. Brown	23.4	4	81	3

Second Innings

H. G. Vivian, c Ames, b Smith 50
D. A. R. Moloney, run out 20
M. W. Wallace, b Goddard 5
J. L. Kerr, b Smith 5
M. P. Donnelly, not out 37
W. A. Hadlee, b Goddard 2
M. L. Page, b Goddard 0
E. M. Tindill, l.b.w. Brown 0
N. Gallichan, c Wellard, b Goddard 3
J. Dunning, c Goddard 27
J. Cowie, c Wellard, b Goddard 9
Extras 134

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	12	2	30	0
Smith	14	2	34	2
Hammond	0	1	18	0
Goddard	14.4	4	20	0
F. R. Brown	5	0	14	1

GLORIOUS GOODWOOD Steward's Cup Run In Overcast Weather

London, July 27.

The famous Goodwood race meeting opened to-day in overcast weather.

The Steward's Cup, the most important sprint race of the year was won by *Firezapore* belonging to Mr. Strassburger who races principally in France. The winner was bred by the Aga Khan who purchased it at the Deauville sales for ninety guineas.

The winner was a joint 100 to 8 favourite and was ridden by Gordon Richards. It beat Mrs. Farrand's *Harmachs*, a 20 to 1 chance, by a neck in a thrilling finish, while Mr. Jack Joel's *Gumbout* (18 to 1) finished third a short head away. There were 30 starters.—*Reuter*.

RICHMOND STAKES

Umbreakable 1
Pacthus 2
Khan Bahadur 3
Betling 11-10
Unbreakable, 9
Pacthus, 6 Khan Bahadur.

Eight starters. Three lengths, three lengths.

Duckworth's Exclusion

George Duckworth, the Lancashire County and England wicketkeeper, had an interview with Mr. T. A. Higson, chairman of the club, at the grounds recently on the matter of his exclusion from the team.

He was informed that a statement would be issued through the Press.

Duckworth himself declined to make any statement.

Capt. R. Howard, the club secretary, also said that a statement was to be made by the committee.

CLOSING OF SHUM CHUN CASINO HAS A SERIOUS EFFECT ON K.C.R. RECEIPTS

BOTANICAL & FORESTRY DEPARTMENT COST \$125,355 DURING 1936 Annual Report Reveals Interesting Figures

The Botanical and Forestry Department cost Hongkong \$125,355.53 during 1936 as compared with \$117,447.55 in 1935. Revenue for the year amounted to \$13,748.67 as compared with \$13,787.02 in 1935.

These figures are contained in the Department's annual report for the year ending December 1936 which was laid on the table at this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council.

Chief expenditure was \$80,848.56 for personnel emoluments, which was nearly \$5,000 more than in the previous year. Over \$2,000 more was spent on Forestry and an extra \$490 on the maintenance of Gardens. An increase of \$300 in expenditure on the Forestry Reserve at Tai Po Kau was also shown.

TYPHOON DAMAGE

So far as general matters were concerned, the report states: The weather during the first seven months of the year was generally favourable for both gardening and forestry operations; the typhoon which passed close to the Colony on August 17th did serious damage in all gardens and grounds and destroyed many roadside trees in all parts of the Colony.

The last three months of the year were very dry and many forest and grass fires occurred during this period.

The rainfall for the year, as recorded by the rain gauge in the New Garden, was 73.74 inches in 131 days as against 76.34 inches in 148 days in the preceding year.

GARDENS, PARKS AND GROUNDS

Botanic Gardens.—The majority of the large trees and shrubs in both gardens were damaged and a large number totally destroyed by the typhoon; areas planted with annuals and other small shrubs were completely bare when the wind, which at one period reached a velocity of

132 miles per hour, had moderated. The bandstand and the major portion of the plant house in the Old Garden were destroyed; fortunately, owing to the warnings sent out from the Royal Observatory, most of the pot plants were removed to sheltered positions and saved from damage. The work of clearing debris and general reconditioning the gardens was still proceeding at the end of the year.

FORESTRY

Formation of Pine Tree Plantations.—The extension of old, and formation of new plantations was carried out by the sowing in situ and the broadcast method of seeds of *Pinus Massoniana*, Lambert, both on the Island and in the New Territories. Sowings in situ totalled 306,102 as against 273,832 in the preceding year; the largest areas dealt with were the hills east and west of the Tai Hang Valley.

Sowings by the broadcast method were carried out on grassy areas at Mount Parker, Dragon's Back, Pottinger Gap, Tai Hang Valley.

Broad-leaved Trees Planted.—The following trees were used in the formation of plantations of varying sizes and the extension of the roadside planting scheme in all parts of the Colony: *Syzygium indica*, Lam., *Tristania conferta*, Griff., *Bombax Malabaricum*, DC., *Albizia Lebbek*, Benth., *Bauhinia variegata*, Linn., *Delonix regia*, Ratin, and *Paulownia Fortunei*, Hemsl.

The total number of person arrested for all classes of forestry offences by Forest Guards was 251, of these 241 were convicted and 7 discharged. The Police arrested 972 persons of whom 955 were convicted and 17 offenders who were convicted of two or more offences, were banished.

GUNS DON'T THREATEN GIBRALTAR

Eden Again Assures Commons Britain Alert To Situation

London, July 27.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons that two of the four large howitzer guns which have been mounted over the Straits and are reported to be threatening Gibraltar, have been removed. There were in the possession of the Spanish Government before the civil war, and the Government had been advised that had they been intended to threaten Gibraltar, they would have been differently disposed.

The howitzers were not seaward guns, said Mr. Eden, and were not a menace to shipping. The remainder of the guns in the Bay of Algeiras were secondary and few in number. All the guns were out-powered by Gibraltar's guns, and the Government, after careful consideration, saw no reason to raise any questions on the matter. There was no reason for anxiety.

The guns at Ceuta, added Mr. Eden, could not be said to threaten Gibraltar or shipping. The Government could be trusted to consider whatever importance they might have in relation to the whole circumstances, which were being constantly kept in view.—Reuter.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND

KING AND QUEEN DEPART

London, July 27.

The King and Queen left London to-day for Stranraer en route for the brief official visit to Belfast.

Their Majesties were accompanied by Sir Alexander Hardinge, Sir Samuel Hoare and Viscount Gage. The party will sleep aboard the royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert* to-night, and will leave for Belfast to-morrow morning.—Reuter Bulletin.

\$88,000 Lost In Last Four Months Of 1936

RECORD NUMBER OF PASSENGERS

The disastrous effect to the Kowloon-Canton Railway traffic receipts consequent upon the closing down of the Shum Chun Casino is revealed and emphasised in the annual report of the K.C.R. for 1936 which was laid on the table at this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council. In the last two quarters of 1933 and the first quarter of 1934 the daily receipts amounted to \$1,200 and \$1,300.

In the first six months of 1935, this had slumped to \$80 daily and by September had reached the normal traffic mark of \$200. Thus, in the course of three years the daily traffic mark receipts for this section of the line had fallen from \$1,300 to \$200, with an accelerated decline of \$100 daily a month since January 1936 to the end of the year.

Another important loss in source of revenue was felt as a result of the handing over of three express locomotives to the Chinese section on May 1, 1936. This saw a decline in receipts from \$269,641.32 to \$132,482.78.

FINANCIALLY SATISFACTORY.—On the whole, though, the report claims that the year financially could be regarded with satisfaction. Receipts and net operating revenue amounted to \$1,545,469.16 and \$1,411,733 respectively, as against \$1,411,647.73 and \$500,654.48 the previous year.

After making provision for all interest charges, a balance of \$357,257.17 was realised in net operating revenue and this has been applied to the reduction of the accumulated deficits, which at the end of 1936 totalled \$7,930,872.50. The Capital Account was increased during the year by \$13,943.55 and now stands at \$20,462,339.30. The Chinese Section continued to make monthly cash payments up to the end of April in respect of their obligations on the locomotive Loan Account. This account was fully liquidated on April 30, and the locomotives were handed over on

May 1, together with their running spares.

The following shows the fluctuations in the net operating revenue for the past five years: 1932 \$333,412.15, 1933 \$771,052.42, 1934 (Actual) \$696,604.41 (Weighted) \$727,017.10, 1935 (Actual) \$500,654.48 (Weighted) \$601,385.01, 1936 (Actual) \$454,733.00 (Weighted) \$571,700.16.

OPTIMISM JUSTIFIED

The estimates for the year were framed in expectation of higher traffic receipts and lower operating expenditure. This optimism was justified, as the results secured show that both traffic receipts and net earnings would have exceeded the amount anticipated but for the sudden stoppage of one of the most remunerative sources of revenue after August. Despite this severe setback, the balance on the operating account was only \$7,382.16 below the estimate, and the "operating ratio" improved from 64.53% to 63.49%.

The powerful effect exerted on revenue by the Shum Chun Casino is displayed by the comparative figures. The shortfall from this source during the last four months of the year is estimated at \$88,000.

Operating expenditure was \$730,736.16, compared with \$911,024.24 the previous year, and \$800,984.64 provided for the Estimates. This year's figure is the lowest obtained since 1929. It was rendered possible, notwithstanding the low sterling exchange value of the dollar, by a particularly favourable price for coal and by economy in working.

The negotiations with the River Steamboat Companies, mentioned in paragraph 8 of last year's report, reached fruition on February 7th, when second and third class fares between Hongkong and Canton both by rail and water were stabilised at reasonable levels for a trial period of three months. The agreed basic rates for third class passengers were 70 cents by the larger boats and \$1 by rail, second class fares being double these amounts.

Referring to the efforts made to work co-operatively with the river steamers, the report says that in general, it may be said that the co-ordination effected between river and rail has proved most beneficial to both, and has led to substantial increases in revenue.

Reference is made to the introduction of the *Tai Po Belle* and its sister ship to the regular service of the K.C.R. and the opinion is expressed that the experiment has found favour with the public and has considerably stimulated golfing traffic to Sheung Shui, earnings from this source during the last quarter of the year amounting to 62.17% of the aggregate earnings for the first nine months.

TRAFFIC FEATURES

Traffic features of the year were the growth of through passenger traffic, and the decline of all other traffics. Terminal and sectional through passenger receipts exceeded 1935 earnings by 10.01% and 0.95% respectively.

The number of passengers conveyed between Kowloon and Canton, the two terminals, reached the record figure of 1,438,400, exceeding the previous maximum obtained last year by 130,451 or 10.49%.

The density of passenger traffic attained a new high level of 2,306,567 passenger miles per mile of line. This was obtained with a saving in train mileage of 7.82%.

The punctuality of trains has deteriorated, the average minutes late per train being 3.01, compared with 2.20 the previous year. Punctuality returns on the British Section reflect the ability of the through express trains to keep time, and the decline in performance can be attributed to the inferior timekeeping of the expresses during the last eight months of the year, when only 58.52% were "on time", compared with 84.46% for the first four months, and 85.01% for the previous year.



UNTHINKABLE!

Of course you would not give your baby a cigar or adult food because you know babies require special care and treatment. That is why you spend so much time in the preparation of his special food. Yet when baby's system is upset and he is troubled with colic, diarrhea, sour stomach, indigestion or constipation, are you careful to use only medicine that has been made especially for him? Castoria is the ideal remedy for your child because it has been prepared especially for infants and children. It is mild, pleasant-tasting and easy to take. The next time your baby is upset by some simple child ailment, use Castoria, safe for even the newborn infant.

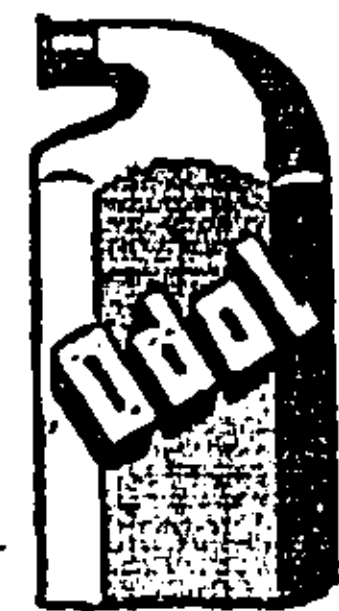


CASTORIA

The medicine made especially for children.

Do you odolise?

There are still some who do not, and you may be amongst them. Try the Odol way—just a few splashes of Odol, the famous liquid antiseptic dentifrice, in a half tumblerful of water will thoroughly cleanse and purify the whole mouth, penetrating all cracks and crevices in and between the teeth, permeating the gums and lining membrane, and exerting its antiseptic and refreshing powers, not only during the few moments while being used, but for hours after. It is this lasting effect that gives to "Odolisers" the absolute assurance that their mouths are permanently protected from the bacteria and processes of fermentation.



EACH DOLLAR BUYS MORE!

If you attend early and take full advantage of the outstanding money-saving opportunities now being offered at

SINCERE'S GIGANTIC

Summer SALE

NOW IN FULL PROGRESS

Each succeeding year our Sales continue to be anticipated by keen bargain lovers, with ever increasing eagerness, as very real and absolutely genuine money saving events. This season the Sale is even more attractive than ever.

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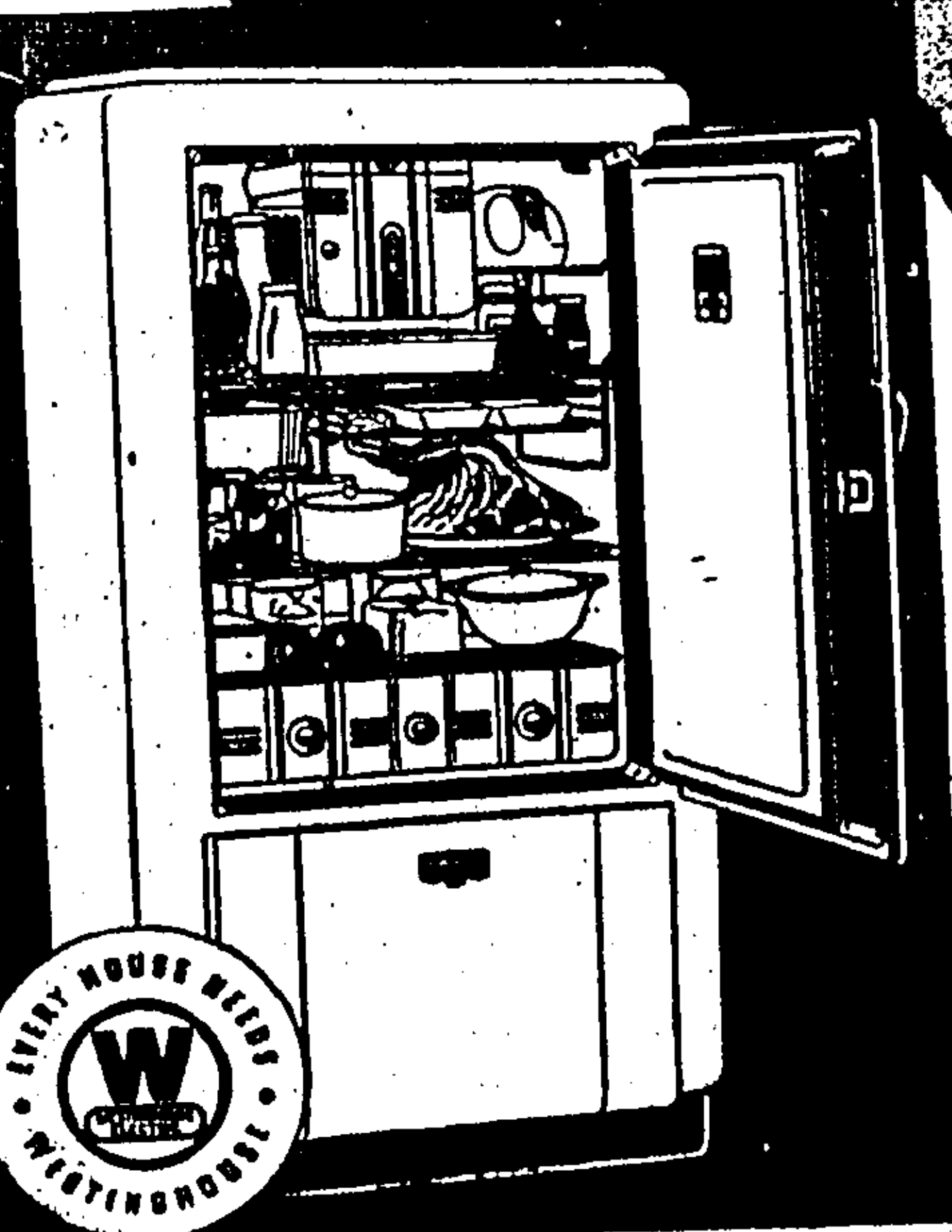
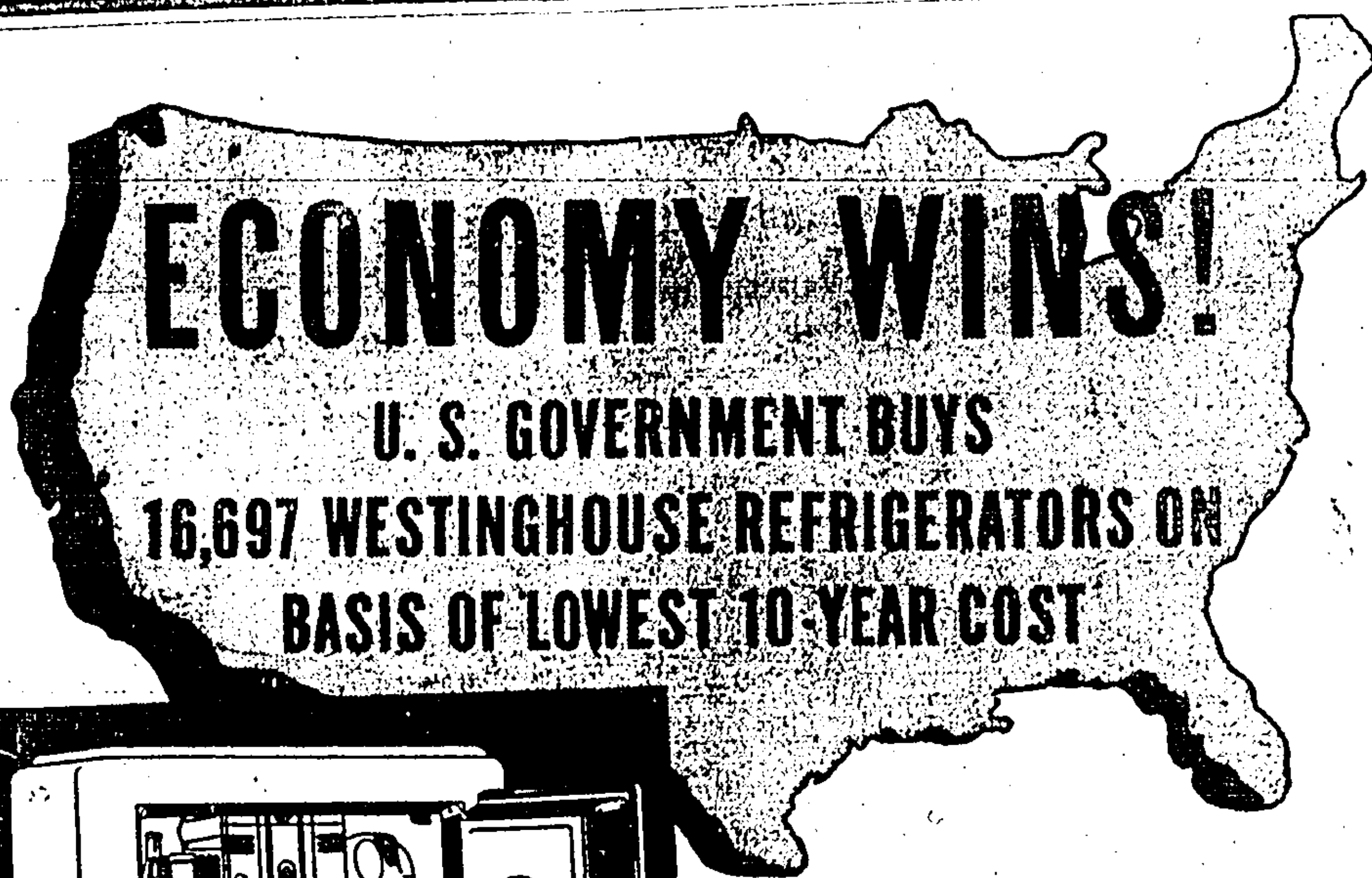
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If a Westinghouse Refrigerator will save money for the U.S. Government, it will save money for you. Stop in and see it!

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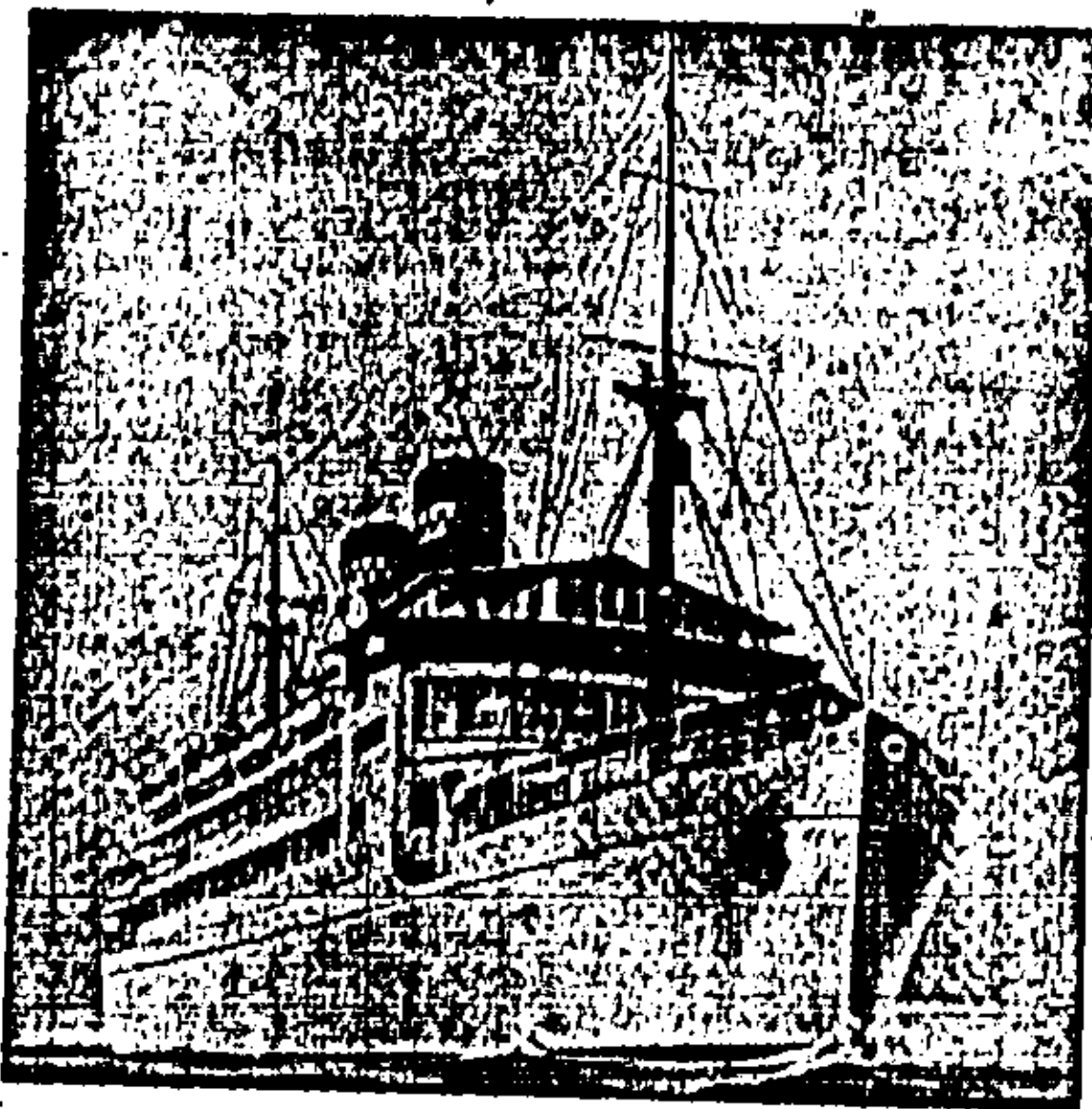
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BURNS PHILP LINE

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PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE TO
AUSTRALIA

Sailing Monday, 9th August

for Saigon, Manila, Sandakan, Salamaua, Rabaul,
Sydney & Melbourne.

First Class Fare to Sydney: Single: £47.10.0d. Return: £76.

Passenger & Freight Agents:—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Telephone 28031

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NEXT SAILINGS

To Shanghai "Victoria" Aug. 13.
To Italy "Victoria" Aug. 21.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS

Validity 100 days at greatly reduced
cost allowing 2½ months stay in
Europe. Special concessions to 1st
and 2nd class travellers to London.

Fares to Venice, Trieste, Genoa and Return. £132, £88, £59.

Special Two Months' Round Trip Tickets At Reduced Rates

	To BOMBAY	To COLOMBO	To SINGAPORE	To SHANGHAI
£44	£25	£21	£19	£11
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£18	£13	£11	£8	£6

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued at Special Reduced Rates in
connection with all the Trans-Pacific & Trans-Atlantic Conference Lines.
"ITALIA" LINE Agents for the sale of through and independent
tickets to North, Central and South American ports via Italy.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON—23days—Special facilities for
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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS with the Dollar Lines
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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES LATEST CABLED QUOTATIONS

New York, July 27.
The following quotations on the
New York commodity exchange are
issued by Reuters:

New York Cotton		
October	10.05/07	11.17/19
December	10.00/02	11.15/17
January	10.04/07	11.20/20
March	10.08/08	11.27/27
May	11.03/03	11.31/31
Spot	11.40	11.57

New York Rubber		
July	18.34n.	18.41n.
September	18.38/39	18.45/45
December	18.49/53	19.55/59
January	18.54n.	18.58n.
March	18.08/08a	18.04/04
May	18.70n.	18.78n.

Chicago Wheat		
July	118 1/4/118	122 3/4/122 3/4
Sept.	118 1/4/118 1/2	118 3/4/118 3/4
Dec.	118 1/4/118	120 1/4/120
Monday's Sales:	55,553,000	bushels.

Chicago Corn		
July	104 1/4/104	102 3/4/102 3/4
Sept.	97 1/2/97 1/2	97 1/2/97 1/2
Dec.	72 3/4/72 3/4	73 3/4/73 3/4

Winnipeg Wheat		
July	139 1/2/139 1/2	137 1/2/137 1/2
Oct.	131 1/2/131 1/2	131 1/2/131 1/2
Dec.	127 3/4/127 3/4	128 1/2/128 1/2

SHARE PRICES

The following is the list of local
share quotations issued this morn-
ing.

Banks.
H.K. Banks, \$1,020, b. cum div.
H. K. Banks, (Lon. Reg.), £112
ex. div. n.
Chartered Bank, £14 1/4 n.
Mercantile Bank, A. and B.
£13 1/2 n.
Mercantile Bank, C., £15 n.
East Asia Bank, \$101 n.

Insurance.
Canton Ins., \$300 n.
Union Ins., \$625 n.
China Underwriters, \$2 n.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$280 n.
Internat'l Assur., Sh. \$3 n.

Shipping.
Douglas, \$48 b.
H. K. Steamships, \$8.50 n.
Indo-China (Pref.), \$51 n.
Indo-China (Def.), \$42 n.
Shell (Bearer), 110/7 1/2 n.
Union Waterboats, \$9.30 b.

Docks etc.
H.K. & K. Wharves, \$117 1/2 b.
H. K. & W. Docks, \$22.85 n.
Providents (old), \$2.25 n.
Providents (new), 60 cts n.
New Engineering, Sh. 3 1/4 n.
Shanghai Docks, Sh. \$108 n.

Mining.
Kailan Mining Adm. 21/- n.
Raubas, \$11.40 n.
Venz Goldfield \$5 n.

Land, Hotels, etc.
H. and S. Hotels, \$6.90 n.
H. K. Lands, \$35 1/4 n.
H. K. Lands, 4 1/2 Decen. \$105 n.
S'hai Lands, Sh. \$11 1/4 n.
Metropolitan Lands, Sh. \$7 n.
Humphries, \$9 n.
H.K. Realities, \$6.10 n.
Chinese Estates \$90 b.
China Realities, Sh. \$1 n.
China Debet, \$50 n.

Philippine Mining.
Atamoks, P. .75
Atoka, P. .21
Baguio Gold P. .18
Benguet Consol, P. .975
Benguet Explor., P. .07
Big Wedge, P. .15
Coco Grove, P. .44
Consolidated Mines, P. .018
Demonstrations, P. .42 1/2
E. Mindanao, P. .10 1/2
Gumaus G'fields P. .11
Ipo Gold, P. .16
I. X. L., P. .60
Itogons, P. .51
Masbate Consols, P. .16
Min Resources, P. .16
Northern Min., P. .05
Paracale Guar., P. .25
Salacot Mining, P. .022
San Mauricio, P. .110
Sayoc Consol, P. .23 1/2
United Paracales, P. .03 1/2

Public Utilities.
H.K. Tramways, \$14.90 n.
Penk Trams, (old), \$5 b.
Penk Trams (new), \$2 1/2 b.
Star Ferries \$80 n.
Yauwai Ferries (old), \$27 n.
China Light, \$13.00 n.
China Lights (new), \$13.70 n.
H.K. Electric, \$90 n.
Macao Electric, \$18 1/2 n.
Sandakan Lights, \$14 1/2 n.
Telephone (old), \$29.60 n.
Telephone (new), \$11.60 n.
China Buses, Sh. \$12 1/2 n.
Singapore Tractors, 24/- n.
Singapore Pref., 23/- n.

Industrial.
Cald: Macg. (old), Sh. \$16 n.
Cald: Macg. (Pref.), Sh. \$17 n.
Canton Ices, \$2 n.
Cement, \$15.10 n.
H. K. Ropes, \$5.03 n.

Stores, &c.
Dairy Farm, \$26.75 n.
Watson, \$5.40 n.
Lane Crawford, \$8.05 n.
Sinceres, \$2.60 n.
Wing On (H.K.), \$50 n.
Wm. Powells, 40 cts. b.

Cotton Mills.
Ewo Cottons, Sh. \$16 n.
Shai Cottons, (old), Sh. \$120 n.
Zong Sings, \$34 n.
Wing On Textiles, Sh. \$30 n.

Miscellaneous.
H. K. Entertainments, \$5.20 n.
Constructions (old), \$1.00 n.
Constructions (new), 45 cts. b.
Vibro Piling, \$4 1/2 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 \$8Bds. 97 1/2 n.
H. K. Govt. 4% Loan 8 1/4% prem. n.
H. K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan 1 1/2% b.
Wallace Harpers, \$4 n.
Marmans Ins. (Lon.) c/- 28/9 n.
Marmans (H.K.), 0/9 b.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ LATEST REPORTS

New York, July 27.
S. C. & F. Dow Jones Summary of
to-day's market: The market to-day
was dull and trading was light, with
most leaders showing small losses.
Traders awaited the U.S. Steel re-
port which followed the close of the
market. Sugars faltered on the
Street's anticipation that Congress
would extend sugar legislation,
which would maintain sugar traders,
but would trample mercantile de-
mand. The Bonds Market and the
Curb Exchange were both irregular-
ly lower.

S. C. & F. New York office cables:
Stocks: The market appeared to
be marking time, awaiting the an-
nouncement regarding U.S. Steel
earnings and dividend after the close
to-day. Price movements were con-
fident, but within narrow limits, as
traders stood by for a possible clue to
the next trend of the market. We
still feel that some further moderate
reaction is likely, following which
a more aggressive resumption of the
upward trend should be witnessed.
Business failures for the week
amounted to 148. Bank deposits for
the week totaled \$15,018,000,000.

Cotton: The market has evidently
discounted the possibility of a 14,500-
000-bale crop, which has not yet made
any important impression upon prices.
Any decrease in the condition of the
crop or a materially lower Govern-
ment estimate could result in a sharp
advance. Due to the present better
technical position, sentiment has
slightly improved.

Wheat: Export demand is im-
proving. Cash and mill interests
were buyers. Drought complaints
for the Argentine and from Australia
are attracting attention. Germany
has issued an order that no wheat
shall be used in that country for any
other purpose than human consump-
tion. There is some belief of a
150,000,000-bushel U.S. surplus, for
all of which foreign demand is ex-
pected. The tone of the market has
improved and prices advanced to-
wards the close.

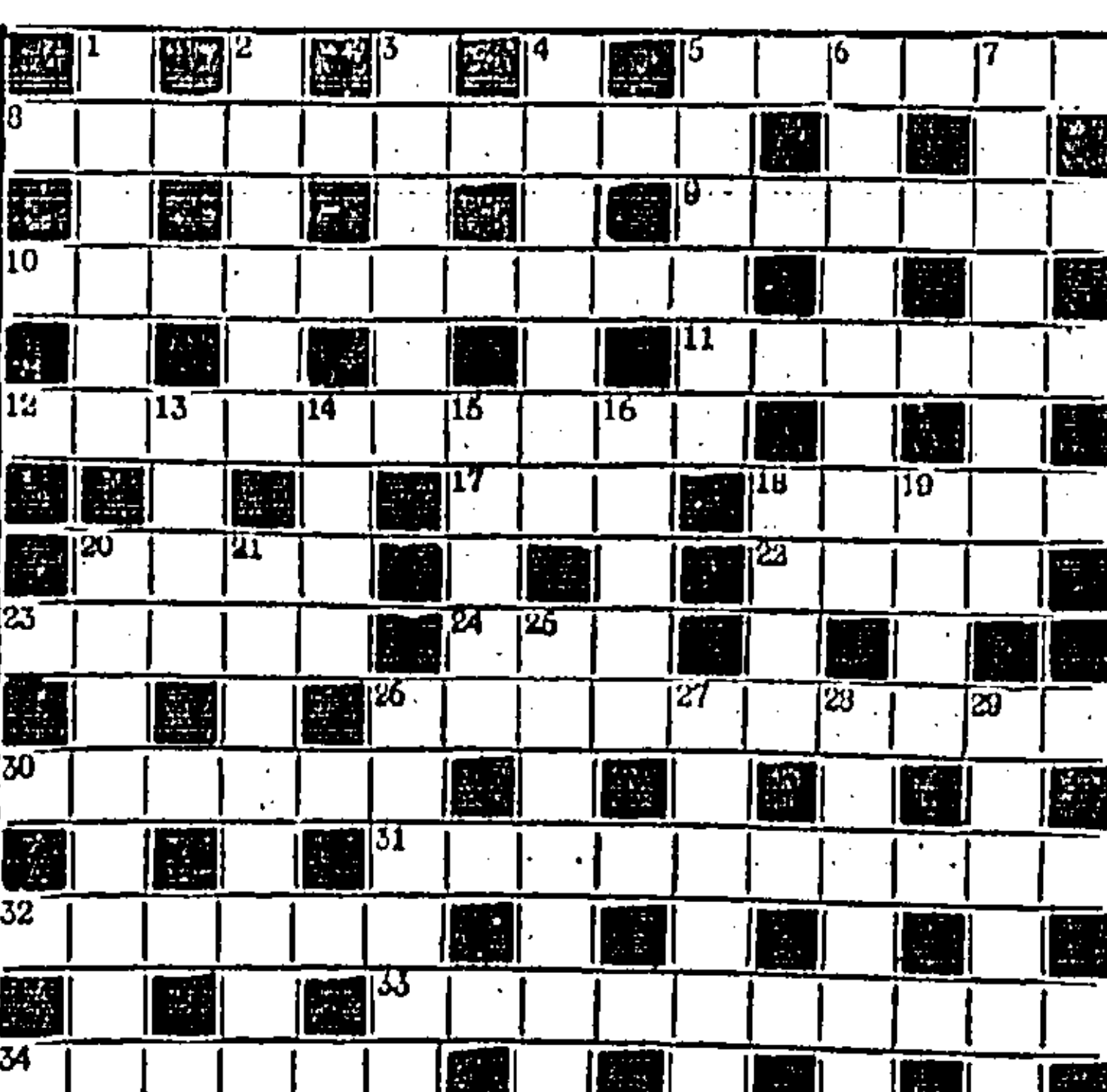
Corn: New crop futures are ap-
parently leveling off and better sup-
port is expected for September.
There are 471,000 bushels for intend-
ed delivery to-morrow.
Rubber: The market to-day was
featureless. Some short-covering of
hedged releases by sales of actuals
constituted the chief source of buy-
ing.

Sugar: The market to-day was
very quiet and steady. Selling still
mostly consisted of September liqui-
dation which was met by buying by
Cuban shorts.

REUTER QUOTATION

Dow Jones Averages:		
July 26	July 27	
30 Industrials	164.42	164.24
20 Railroads	54.42	54.40
20 Utilities	30.65	30.32
40 Bonds	101.79	101.69
11 Commodity Index	67.27	67.60

OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



ACROSS

- A vehicle is in a trap.
- The outcome of using nicer diets is hardly wise.
- A sluggish race at Oxford?
- "Zeal in a rut" (anag.).
- May be the result of divers operations.
- Town popular with tradesmen?
- Just a few lines.
- This is often executed for no fault of its own.
- May come from a reptile, but this is more than his.
- He can usually please you in the shade.
- The fastest traveller we know.
- This meal is usually taken early in the day.
- This music might provide part of a concert but should make the rest choral.
- This coin is robust at heart.
- Showing sorry indications.
- Slender.
- This is probably above the heads of any of our ancestors.
- A worse disorder than the end of it.

DOWN

- Without reason.
- Variation of time in the dance room.
- Capers may lead to a discredit-able episode.
- It's by no means uncertain if can catch Scotland Yard in the net.
- It is necessary to do this at the trial.
- A case of breaking in but not of disciplining.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feel-
ing You Could Push a Bus Over
The liver should pour out two pints of
liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile
is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest.
It just decays in the bowels. Gas builds up
your stomach. You get constipated. Your
whole system is poisoned and you feel sour.
Sick, listless, irritable, nervous and
harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A more
powerful movement doesn't get at the cause. It
takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little
Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile
flowing freely and make you feel "up and
up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in mak-
ing bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little
Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on
every package.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

SERVICES CONTRACTUAL DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship
"JEAN LABORDE"
No. 18 A/37

Bringing Cargo from Marseilles
via ports, etc., arrived Hongkong on
Friday, 23rd July, 1937.

Consignees are hereby informed
that their goods with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables
are being landed and stored into the
Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kow-
loon, whence delivery may be obtain-
ed immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me
on or before 3rd August, 1937, or
they will not be recognized.
Damaged Packages will be exam-
ined by the Company's Surveyors
Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in
the presence of the Consignees at
10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 29th July,
1937.

Consignees must have a Revenue
Officer in attendance when any duti-
able goods are examined by the
Company's Surveyors.
No Fire Insurance will be effected
by us in any case whatever.

JOHARD,
Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1937.

WATER LEVELS

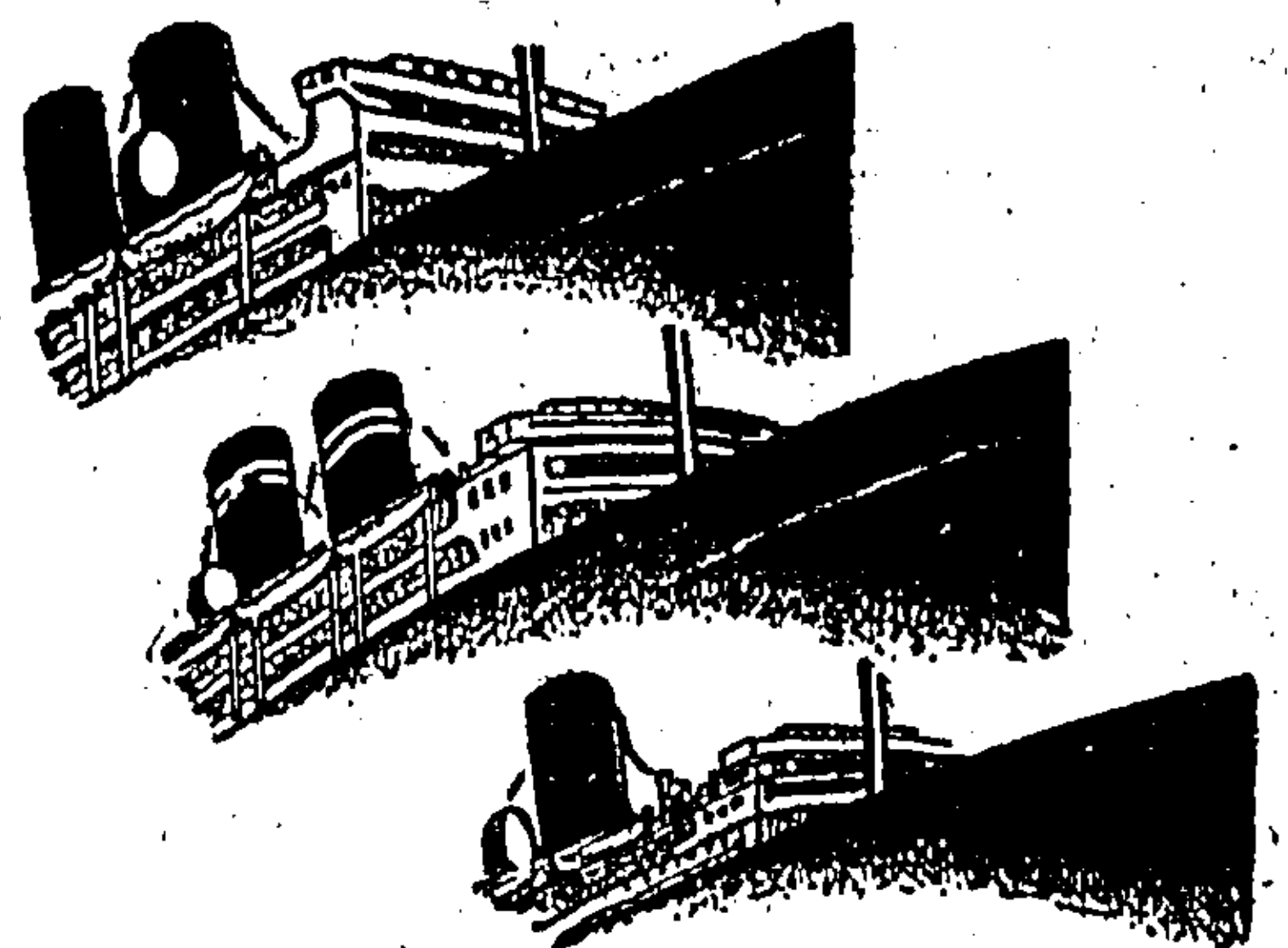
FOR WEST, NORTH AND
EAST RIVERS

The River Conservancy Bureau for
Kwangtung Province issues the following
report on water levels, in metres, for the
West, North and East Rivers.

Place of Observation	Record	28/7	W.L.	27/7
West River at Wai Kwoi	24.26	-0.76	+3.11	+3.33
West River at Siu Tung	12.50	0	+1.75	—
North River at Tung Shui	6.20	0	+1.65	+2.10
North River at Shan Shui	0.41	-1.52	+0.37	+0.45
East River at Shekling	4.72	-0.02	+0.37	+0.40

NAVAL MOVEMENTS

H.M.S. Olympus and H.M.S. Sand-
wich left Hongkong on Monday to
rejoin the fleet at Weihaiwei. H.M.S.
Crickett has left Ichang for Hankow.



P & O-BRITISH INDIA-APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

Taking Cargo For

Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, East and South Africa, Australia,
India, Persian Gulf, Mauritius, Red Sea, Egypt, Europe.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination.
*BEHAR	6,000	31st July	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
KAISAR-I-HIND	11,000	7th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*SUDAN	7,000	14th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	21st Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*MINZAPORE	7,000	21st Aug.	Straits, Bombay & Karachi.
RAMPURA	17,000	4th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BURDWAN	6,000	11th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RAWALPINDI	17,000	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London.

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SANTHA	8,000	31st July	Singapore, Port Swettenham.
TALMA	10,000	14th Aug.	Singapore, Port Swettenham.
SIRDHANA	8,000	28th Aug.	Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
SIRHANA	8,000	11th Sept.	Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,000	25th Sept.	Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination.
NELORE	7,000	31st July	Malta, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart.
TANDA	7,000	3rd Sept.	Malta, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart.
NANKIN	7,000	2nd Oct.	Malta, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination.
TANDA	7,000	5th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
SIRDHANA	8,000	5th Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.
RAMPURA	17,000	5th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
BURDWAN	6,000	6th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
SIRHANA	8,000	19th Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.
RAWALPINDI	17,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
TILAWA	10,000	2nd Sept.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.

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Hiye Maru Mon., 2nd Aug.

Heian Maru Mon., 16th Aug.

New York via Panama.

†Noto Maru Sun., 15th Aug.

†Naka Maru Sat., 11th Sept.

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Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

Rakuyo Maru Wed., 11th Aug.

London, Marseilles, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

Katori Maru Sat., 31st July

Kashima Maru Sat., 14th Aug.

Yasukuni Maru Fri., 27th Aug.

Liverpool via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus,
and Marseilles.

†Delagoa Maru Wed., 11th Aug.

Sydney & Melbourne via Manila & Ports.

*M.V. "Neptuna" Mon., 9th Aug.

Kamo Maru Sat., 25th Aug.

Atsuta Maru Sat., 25th Sept.

Bombay via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

†Mayobashi Maru Wed., 28th July

Glyno Maru Wed., 11th Aug.

The Man They Tried to Dishonour

CAMILLE CHAUTEUMPS was born in the heart of Paris 51 years ago, the son of a poor people's doctor who always forgot to ask for his fees when he saw that the linen was torn and that there was no meat in the pot on the fire.

Dr. Emile Chauteumps, who was so forgiving to the poor, became very popular among his fellow-citizens.

They sent him first to the Town Hall, then to the Palais-Bourbon, the Houses of Parliament.

When he was later defeated he was already famous in French politics. He was given a safe seat in Savoy, the province in which the Chauteumps family originated. He became a Senator and a Minister of Colonies.

He did not grow rich for three reasons, because he forgot his fees when the patients were poor, because he resisted the temptation of becoming wealthy through politics, and because he had five sons.

☆☆☆

Camille, the new Premier, is now the most famous of the five. But before his name was ever heard of in France his elder brother Felix was suddenly placed in the limelight of French politics through a dramatic incident in the Chamber of Deputies which I witnessed by chance from the Press gallery exactly 24 years ago.

Under pressure from Tsarist Russia, the Government of M. Barthou had decided in 1913 to raise the period of military service from two to three years.

The whole country was roused by this demand. The Socialists, led by Jean Jaures, and the Radicals, led by M. Caillaux, decided to fight the Bill.

On the first day of the debate a tall, slim man in the thirties launched the attack. It was Felix Chauteumps, the member for Albertville, in Savoy.

His family name was noted, but it was his first speech. The young man criticised the Bill with the skill of a Parliamentary veteran and of a military expert as well.

At his feet, behind the Minister's bench, two of the most prominent army chiefs were sitting in plain-clothes as military advisers to the Government. Their presence was apparently supposed to impress wavering members of the left.

☆☆☆

One was General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, heavy, broad-shouldered, with a big blond moustache, the other was General Pau, hero of 1871, who had lost his right arm in the war against Prussia.

"This third year of military service," said the young member for Albertville, "is to be enforced upon the country as a result of the carelessness and laziness of the General Staff."

Old white-haired General Pau turned crimson, jumped to his feet, packed his papers under his arm and started to walk away, followed by General Joffre, who was obviously surprised by this outburst of temper of his colleague.

Prime Minister Barthou had just time enough to catch the flap-ends of their coats and to pull them back.

A pandemonium broke out, the whole Right howling down Felix

Chauteumps for his "insults to the Army," the Left protesting against that unprecedented demonstration of Generals in a French Parliament.

Felix Chauteumps stood impassive on the rostrum in the middle of the storm. Order was only restored when the Speaker censured his "regrettable words."

For days and weeks the reactionary Press poured insults over the "traitor" who had shown so little respect for the General Staff's infallibility.

A little more than one year later war broke out, and one of the first French M.P.s to fall on the battlefields was the "traitor" Felix Chauteumps. Had he survived the war he would probably have become Premier of France before his younger brother Camille.

Two other sons of Dr. Emile Chauteumps died for their country: Maurice, who was killed in the war, and Henri, a colonial civil servant, who was murdered in Senegal by rebel tribes.

Of the five sons there remain two, Camille and Pierre, both lawyers by profession. Pierre is not active in politics, but is nevertheless persecuted by reactionaries simply because he is Camille's brother.

It is in France the price of popularity on the Left to be the target of perditional attacks from the Right.

☆☆☆

When the Stavisky scandal broke out in 1934, M. Camille Chauteumps had just become Premier for the second time. Those who wanted to exploit the affair politically against the Republic invented a fantastic theory.

Stavisky, they said, was a protector and financier of the Radical Party. He knew so much about Radicals that the Radical leaders had to prevent him at any price from making disclosures.

He was therefore lured into a trap at Chamonix and a suicide was framed up.

And who was it who arranged that murder? Of course, the Premier, Camille Chauteumps, the Radical leader.

And the best evidence for that is that he was spending his Christmas holiday in the neighbourhood of Chamonix, apparently for enjoying winter sports, and for watching closely the execution of the murder plot against the financial scoundrel!

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But this was only the beginning of the campaign—not a mere campaign of gossips, but of articles, of speeches, of cartoons, in which M. Chauteumps was openly described as a murderer.

A few weeks later—the Chauteumps Cabinet had meanwhile resigned in the tornado caused by the Stavisky scandal—a Paris



M. Camille Chauteumps, New French Premier

Judge, M. Albert Princes, was found dead on the railway near Dijon. On that mysterious death (which was much later clearly proved to be a suicide) the Fascists had immediately a theory.

M. Princes, they said and printed, was on the eve of revealing how the French Justice authorities after his first frauds, because of his close relations with the Radicals, The Chief Public Prosecutor of Paris is M. Pressard. M. Pressard is the brother-in-law of M. Chauteumps. Therefore, in order to prevent M. Princes from exposing his brother-in-law and his Party, M. Chauteumps hired a few gangsters who lured M. Princes into a trap at Dijon, murdered him, and laid the dead body on the rails to fake a suicide.

☆☆☆

This was said, repeated, printed day by day all over France for nearly half a year. And what is even worse—millions believed it. I am not quite sure that there are not hundreds of thousands who either still believe it or, at least, still say, "After all—a masonic dignitary... One can never know... There may be something in it..."

M. Camille Chauteumps displayed indifference, he suffered in silence, knowing that French common sense would prevail over political biasness and fanaticism. He was right. After a few months the whole campaign suddenly collapsed, when the double life of M. Princes was revealed, and also the part which he had played in the protection enjoyed by Stavisky after his first frauds.

But while M. Chauteumps was

splendidly vindicated, it came too late for his brother-in-law, M. Pressard, whose heart was virtually broken through grief and disgust.

When M. Léon Blum appointed M. Camille Chauteumps a member of his Cabinet, nobody, even among his most fanatical libellers of 1934, dared recall with one word the old, and yet so recent, "murder" charges against him.

☆☆☆

The new Premier showed, anyway, on that occasion that he is a philosopher of the old Stoic school, but also that he lacks fighting spirit.

He is a political diplomat, a master of tactics. He is a good, but not brilliant, speaker, and he dislikes spectacular moves. One of his main qualities—which is not common in French parliamentary life, and especially not in the Radical Party—is his political reliability.

M. Léon Blum trusted him when he offered to make him a Minister of State in his Cabinet, and M. Chauteumps remained loyal all the time, although it would have been easy for him to use his enormous influence in the Radical Party and his perfect knowledge of the "lobbies" in a quite different way.

This is the reason why the Radicals, and the Socialists with them, prefer him to the more brilliant, but less reliable official party leader, M. Daladier.

☆☆☆

M. Camille Chauteumps has the ambition of a man who knows that not only his personal qualities, but also his family name, which is already attached to the history of the Third Republic, enable him to play a leading part in ruling his country.

But he is apparently not satisfied with being considered a master of home politics. His desire is to prove that he is also a statesman of international scale. He would have liked to become M. Blum's Minister of Foreign Affairs. As this was not possible he was satisfied with remaining behind the scene, the main inspirer of M. Delbos (and the friends of the Spanish Republic will perhaps add not always for the best).

As a Minister without a portfolio he had no Ministry to administer. But he chose to settle in a room of the Quai d'Orsay, from which he was in permanent contact with M. Delbos.

☆☆☆

Henceforth his influence on foreign politics will be more direct and more official. As a man who lost two of his brothers in the war, and whose two grown-up sons are students, one may be sure that he will do everything in his power to maintain peace in Europe, as M. Léon Blum did before him.

Let us only hope that he will not allow his determination to prevent war to be misunderstood by the Fascist Powers as an indication of French weakness and cowardice.

☆☆☆

Victor Schiff

To-day's Thought

A COMFORTABLE house is a great source of happiness. It ranks immediately after health and a good conscience. —SYDNEY SMITH.

Why Husbands Detest Shopping

ASK me to go to buy a new washer for the bathroom tap and I wouldn't hesitate for a second, although I have never bought a washer for a bathroom tap in my life.

But when my wife says that she has forgotten to get the onions for the stew and would I mind, etc., it's an altogether different matter.

On these occasions I not only hesitate, I protest loudly at the injustice of such a request.

Perhaps you, Sir, think nothing of walking into a shop and asking for a pennyworth of parsley.

But have you ever tried to compete for the attentions of a harassed assistant in a crowded provision store? Have you ever attempted to buy a packet of mixed herbs from a completely disinterested party when surrounded by a mob of gesticulating women?

For although the bulk of these women may be loyal wives and kind-hearted mothers, as soon as they step inside a shop they lose whatever good qualities they possess.

She gets away with It

THE type I have come to dread most is the woman who has a contemptuous disregard for the needs of her fellow-beings.

There may be half a dozen customers waiting to be served when she comes into a shop; but by brute force she manages to get in front of the counter and, without a blush, states her requirements in a voice which can be heard three doors up the street.

The trouble is this sort of woman (and it is no isolated type) invariably gets away with it. She is not necessarily a big woman. As often as not she is small and fragile-looking with a face like a martyr.

But because she has a "way with her" and knows it she is never kept waiting as other people are. If her voice is not sufficiently strong to attract the attention of the assistant, she beats on the counter with her umbrella, or raps out a tattoo with a tin of ox-tail soup.

Then there is the "just in front of me" woman who promptly forgets what she has come to buy as soon as her turn comes.

She turns out her bag on the counter in a vain search for her shopping list. She says, "Oh, dear, what could I have done with it?"

Eventually, after an exhaustive exploration, she discovers that she has been clutching the list in her hand all the time.

What a Waste

BUT what about the woman with acute suspicion? She probably wastes more time than all the rest put together. "Are you sure those eggs are fresh?" (as if they're not!) "Is this cheese quite all right, do you think?"

She handles the stock as though it were all highly contaminated. She questions the price of everything, adding that it is monstrously dear.

Finally, she goes out of the shop without buying anything. The gossiping woman takes a lot of beating. I find that this type is always just in front of me, too. She'll stand there opposite the counter prattling on about trouble she had with that last joint, and how Emily said, etc., oblivious of the fact that a queue of people is forming up behind her.

No chance for Me

WHY don't I barge in and land" or "Two lamb chops" or whatever it is I have been sent out to get?

Because at precisely the moment that such a thought enters my head the woman standing directly behind me suddenly elbows her way to the front and blurts out, "Do you mind, I'm in a hurry! A pound and a-half of stewing steak, please!"

It happens all the time. Women shoppers make a point of utterly ignoring the presence of a man. What - on earth-can-he-be-wanting-in-here seems to sum up their attitude.

Well, I suppose shopping for the household necessities is a woman's game. Nevertheless, when there's a mixed match on I wish they'd pay a little more attention to the rules (if any).

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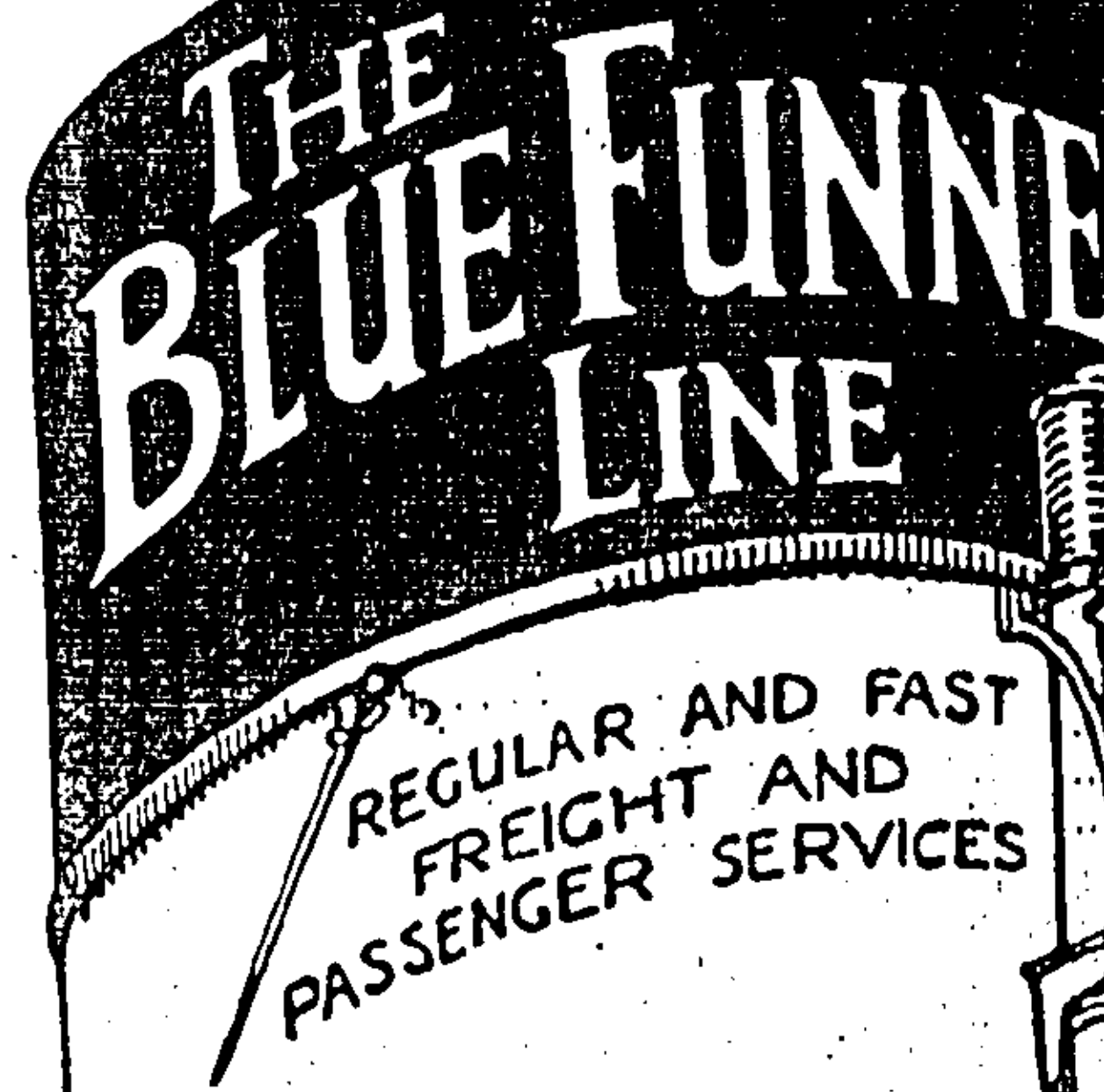
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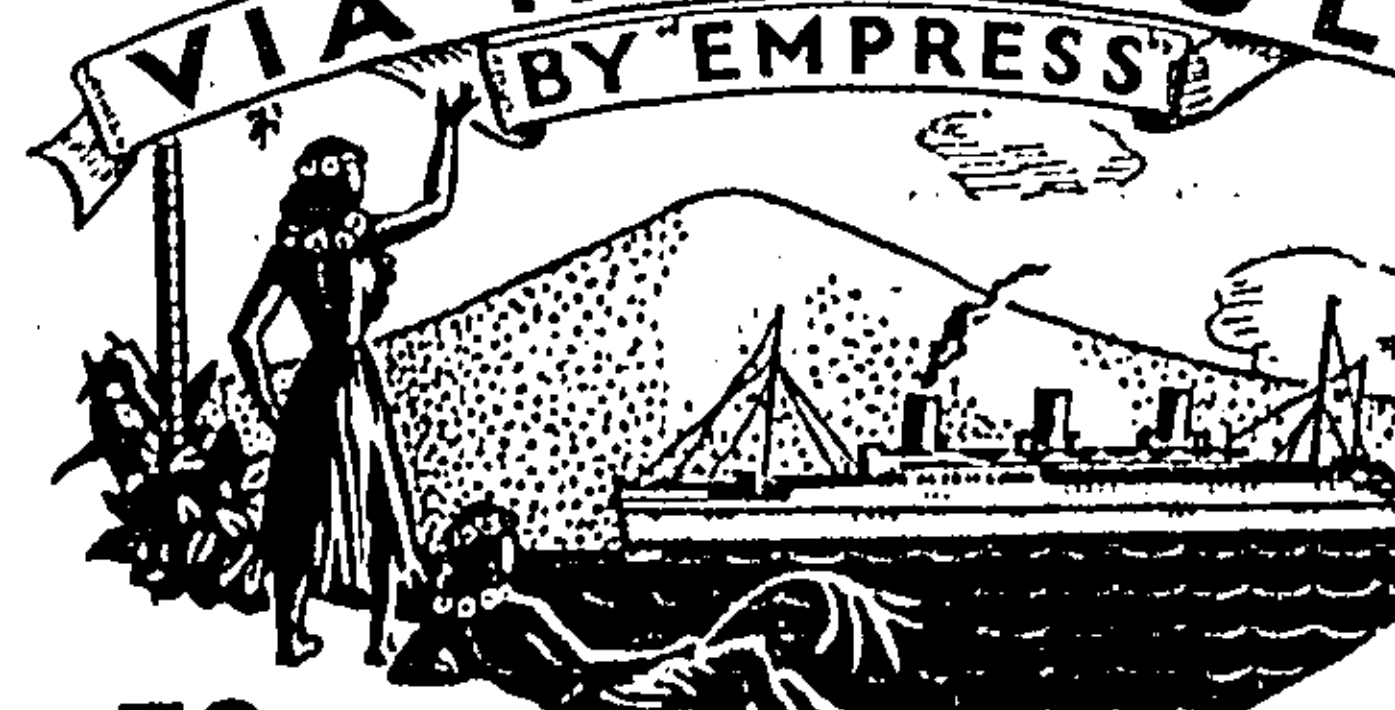


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WHAT I SAW IN ITALY

ITALY belongs to the group of countries which virtually repulse the Minister concerned with the foreign dials their own banknotes at their Press.

Gaya, despite his intimacy with the Duce, whose Press mouthpiece he is, shows a quite surprising independence of outlook at times. A little obtusely, as I think, he does not appear to understand why relations between Britain and Italy should be so strained. "This tension," he says, "is altogether abnormal in our relations and must be got rid of."

At the frontier and in those parts of Italy where my mission took me there was nothing to suggest that the traditional courtesy of Italians towards the foreigner has in any way been affected by existing international tension.

The British visitor—my own experience is confirmed by the experience of others—still meets with the friendliness invariably remarked upon by the young men who did the Grand Tour in the eighteenth century.

English schoolgirls feed the pigeons in the Piazza di S. Marco in the sun, shine with intensity. Pigeons settle in their hats. There is much uttering. Interested Venice school child—ren gather round. Walters, pausing rumours notwithstanding, he looks in their work, look on benignly. Cameras click.

The antagonisms aroused by the war in Spain and in Italy, but the strain of running of Abyssinia or here, under which he has lived for months.

As in Germany to-day, so in Italy, the mass of the people show no bitterness against the lands opposed Spain—and perhaps the fact of its bitterness against the dictators—becoming known so completely in most violently to the dictators—becoming known so completely in Europe's present turmoil.

On the terrace of a Venice hotel I talked at length first with difficulties of exploiting his triumph Canal I talked at length first with difficulties of exploiting his triumph Canal I talked at length first with difficulties of exploiting his triumph

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about the intricate German situation should have been slaughtered in Franco's interest.

When the Duce appears there is a lusty cheering—spontaneous cheering I surmise—yet there is much grumbling. The picture drawn by Fascist propagandists of an Italy lined unanimously behind the Duce is a little far-fetched.

Prices soar and wages lag, despite the young Fascists, one of whose leaders is Count Ciano, Foreign Minister and Mussolini's son-in-law. There is a tendency to find the Duce's ideas and policy tiresome and slightly old-fashioned. But their loyalty to him personally continues unshaken.

Many simple people, themselves grateful to him for giving them "the Empire," altogether there is a growing disposition to wonder whether Italy was quite worth the price in blood and treasure paid.

About Spain indifference is general, an indifference mixed with resentment, that young Italians Fascism? Have they forgotten that Mussolini has been a Socialist?

Minister Rocco, a handsome man with tanned complexion and sort of brown eyes, stressed the same note in persuasive fashion.

Mussolini's energy seems still to be boundless—he piloted his plane from Rome to Venice—and various Venetian rumours notwithstanding, he looks very fit physically.

But he has a tense anxious look in the face and a nervousness of gesture which under which he has lived for months.

The defeat of the Blackshirts in the mass of the people show no bitterness against the lands opposed Spain—and perhaps the fact of its bitterness against the dictators—becoming known so completely in most violently to the dictators—becoming known so completely in Europe's present turmoil.

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LEPER ASYLUM URGED

K.R.A. Also Urges Free Clinics Disease Not Serious Menace

The early establishment by the Government of a Leper Asylum for Hongkong-born lepers and the opening of free clinics for treatment of sufferers are amongst the recommendations made by the 'Kowloon Residents' Association, following an investigation carried out regarding the prevalence of the disease in the Colony and the measures which are, or should be, carried out to control or prevent the spread of the disease.

The subject is exhaustively treated in the report on the investigations, now issued, which takes the form of a booklet of more than twenty pages. The document is of distinct historic value, and sets forth at length factors which are germane to the problem. It contains correspondence between the Association and the Government, the report of the Government-appointed Committee which studied the question in 1935, Urban Council questions and answers, full text of a questionnaire drawn up by the Association, with replies thereto from 29 local medical practitioners and five practitioners from China and the Philippines, and text of the Lepers Ordinance of 1935.

From the data furnished, the Association has reached the following conclusions:

NOT SERIOUS MENACE

There appears to be every justification for the opinion that leprosy is not such a serious menace to the Colony and its residents, as is generally thought to be the case doubtless brought about by traditional fear of the disease. Although the disease is definitely contagious, the danger of infection is apt to be exaggerated. Nevertheless, in view of the loathsome nature of the disease in its advanced stages, when the danger of infection is naturally increased, free intermingling of lepers with the community at large without any control whatever is certainly undesirable.

We are of opinion that the Lepers Ordinance No. 25 of 1935 passed by the Legislative Council on the 13th June, 1935, covers all the necessary legislation, except that relating to notification or registration as recommended hereunder.

The report concludes:

LEPER ASYLUM

We strongly urge that the establishment by Government of a properly equipped Leper Asylum for the accommodation of Hongkong-born lepers should be proceeded with at the earliest possible date. In this connection, we regard it as a matter of importance that any idea of erecting an elaborate building or set of buildings at a high cost be definitely abandoned.

In our opinion, the buildings to house the lepers should be simple, homely, and inexpensive, rather of the Chinese village type than the modern institution. With reference to the control or staffing of this Leper Asylum, we understand that no difficulty arises. As mentioned at the budget debate in the Legislative Council on 12th September, 1935, negotiations had already been commenced between Government and the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception who run the Home at Shekling. We are informed that the Right Reverend the Bishop of Hongkong also approached Government on behalf of the Hongkong Anglican Church Body and the Chinese Mission to Lepers with an offer to provide a staff including an experienced English missionary doctor as superintendent.

SEGREGATION

The consensus of the technical advice received does not agree with the Hongkong Government Committee's report that segregation is not an essential condition at any stage of the disease. Nevertheless, we are of opinion that compulsory segregation is not desirable, as this would only tend to drive cases underground and result in their total disappearance from control.

TREATMENT

In view of the fact that modern methods of treatment may cure the disease if taken at an early stage and may mitigate its violence at all stages, we strongly urge that Government should open free clinics for such treatment as early as possible, and that every means should be adopted to encourage private practitioners, hospitals, and health centres to treat leprosy by recognized methods.

NOTIFICATION OF CASES

We are strongly of opinion that in order to exercise some control over the movements of lepers in the Colony, some form of notification or registration with the Medical Authorities (which does not impose compulsory segregation) should be introduced.

Finally, we would express our profound appreciation and thanks to the doctors, missionaries, and other friends who have so unselfishly co-operated with us in this investigation.

NEW CONSUL FOR TOKYO

Moscow, July 27. M. Mikhail Selavutsky, Soviet Consul-General at Harbin since 1931, has been appointed Ambassador to Japan in succession to M. Yuruneff.—Reuter.

MADRID ADMITS GRAVE PLIGHT

Finest of Loyalist Units Decimated In Offensive

REBEL GRIP TIGHTENS

(Special to "Telegraph")

Madrid, July 27.

The pick of the Loyalist Army fought desperately on Madrid's western front to-day to check the most furious attack that Insurgents have made in more than a year of civil war. Italian troops, numbering 20,000, are reported to have joined the Moors, Foreign Legionnaires, Nationalist, Carlist and Fascist Spanish troops, as the climax of the battle nears.

General Francisco Franco, Insurgent commander-in-chief, is at the front, personally directing the attack, and the battle has developed into the most important the war has yet produced. The Loyalist position is serious.

It is confessed frankly that the fate of thousands of the best men in the Government army, including members of the famous International Brigades, hinges on the success with which reinforcements hold back the Insurgent drive. Losses on both sides are frightful.

Insurgent troops advanced with astonishing determination in the face of point-blank machine-gun fire to storm the Loyalist entrenchments. In the blistering sun of mid-summer, thousands of wounded lie on the battle ground without food or water, among the fast-rotting corpses of both great armies. It seems unbelievable that exhaustion has not brought both attackers and defenders to a halt. Since dawn on Thursday last, when the Insurgents subjected Brunete to a six-hour bombardment that all but pounded the town into the ground, the rebels and Government men have been attacking and counter-attacking. Dirt-caked, the Infantrymen fight on, despite hunger, thirst and exhaustion, like cornered animals beyond suffering.

Claim Tide Turning

From the Insurgent Army headquarters at Naval Carcano comes the report that the troops under General Franco have inflicted a serious defeat on the Loyalists in the Brunete sector at last and have captured great stores of ammunition and war supplies.

Eight Insurgent bombing squadrons, under protection of 50 fighting planes, gave the Insurgents mastery of the air west of Madrid. Insurgent estimate official that they have brought down 100 Loyalist machines during the present battle.—United Press.

Loyalist Outlook Gloomy

Paris, July 27. A gloomy report of the Spanish Government's military position has been received from Havana News Agency. It is reported the Loyalists have lost 50 tanks in three days of fighting on the Madrid front.

Moreover, several Government brigades and battalions, noted for their valour, have been practically annihilated. A whole Government battalion is reported to have joined the Insurgents, together with officers and arms, at Avila, north-west of Madrid.

Government losses in yesterday's fighting in the region of Mount Unifal, on the Teruel front, when the Insurgents captured the villages of Royela and Colomarde, are estimated at 1,000 dead and wounded.

Loyalist forces are said to have become greatly demoralised, having placed their last hopes of victory in the present offensive.—Reuter.

Attack Repulsed

Madrid, July 27. A renewed Insurgent attack on the Government trenches about a mile south of Villanueva de la Canada has been repulsed with the loss of 800 Moorish troops, according to a Madrid communiqué.—Reuter Bulletin Service.

Lost Brigade Fights On

Madrid, July 28. Two to three thousand Loyalists of the "Lost Brigade" on the Quijorna front fought hunger and thirst as well as Insurgents to-day, hoping for a relief column from Val de Morillo. On the Villanueva de la Canada front the Loyalists hold firm and the Insurgent attack appears to be slackening slightly.

Boasts of Murders

Senorita Pilara La Fuente, 22, an anarchist, is boasting that she has all the throats of 1,000 wounded Insurgent soldiers. She is at present in hospital at Gijon recuperating from wounds received at Oviedo in February, and has been forbidden to return to her work of butchery at the front—because the Loyalists wish to use her, La Libertaria, for propaganda among Spanish women.

A German Junkers bomber was shot down in flames while flying over the city to-day, and three of its crew captured, one killed and one is missing.—United Press.

CUBS AND CARDINALS WIN GAMES

N. Y. Yanks Still Play In Luck

New York, July 27. Chicago, well ahead of its opponents in the National League, won again to-day, and New York, nearest rival, was defeated by St. Louis. The Cubs played Brooklyn, winning five to two, though hits were even, nine each.

St. Louis got the better of New York in a close battle, nine to eight, and Medwick and Mize, hitting home runs, made 13 hits count more than Giants' 14. Cardinals had three errors.

Cincinnati won from Boston, three to four, with a homer from Scarsella. Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia four to one.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

St. Louis Browns won a hard-fighting game from Boston, eight to five, with 15 hits to nine, Fox and McNair giving the Red Sox circuit scores.

New York, with the usual incredible luck which follows the team, won in 11 innings from Detroit. With only six hits to the Tigers' 15, and the only two errors on the game, the Yankees were still safe with the "lax" on their side. Gehring, for Tigers, Di Maggio for Yanks, hit homers.

Philadelphia narrowly defeated Cleveland, four to three, though hits were even, errors were nil, and Solters got a homer for the Indians. Washington hit 12, scored six, beating Chicago's five runs, one of them a circuit drive by Bonura.—Reuter.

Bribe Charge Hearings

Revenue Officer Remanded

Harry Richard Major, aged 34, revenue Officer of the Excise Department, made his second appearance before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistrate's this morning, charged with having demanded and received a bribe of \$200 from a man named Lee Yee on board the steamer Wo Ping Yee on June 23.

Chief Detective-Inspector J. Murphy applied for another week's formal remand, saying he understood Mr. M. J. Abbott, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, would prosecute. The case could not possibly be completed in time for commitment to the August Criminal Sessions, he added. His Worship granted the remand, and fixed the afternoons of August 12 and 13 as provisional dates for the hearing.

Mr. D. B. Evans, of Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for defendant, who is on bail of \$500.

EX-MISSIONARY'S DEATH

London, July 27. The death has occurred of Dr. W. S. Palmer, former surgeon to the Chinese Mission Hospital at Changchowfu.—Reuter.

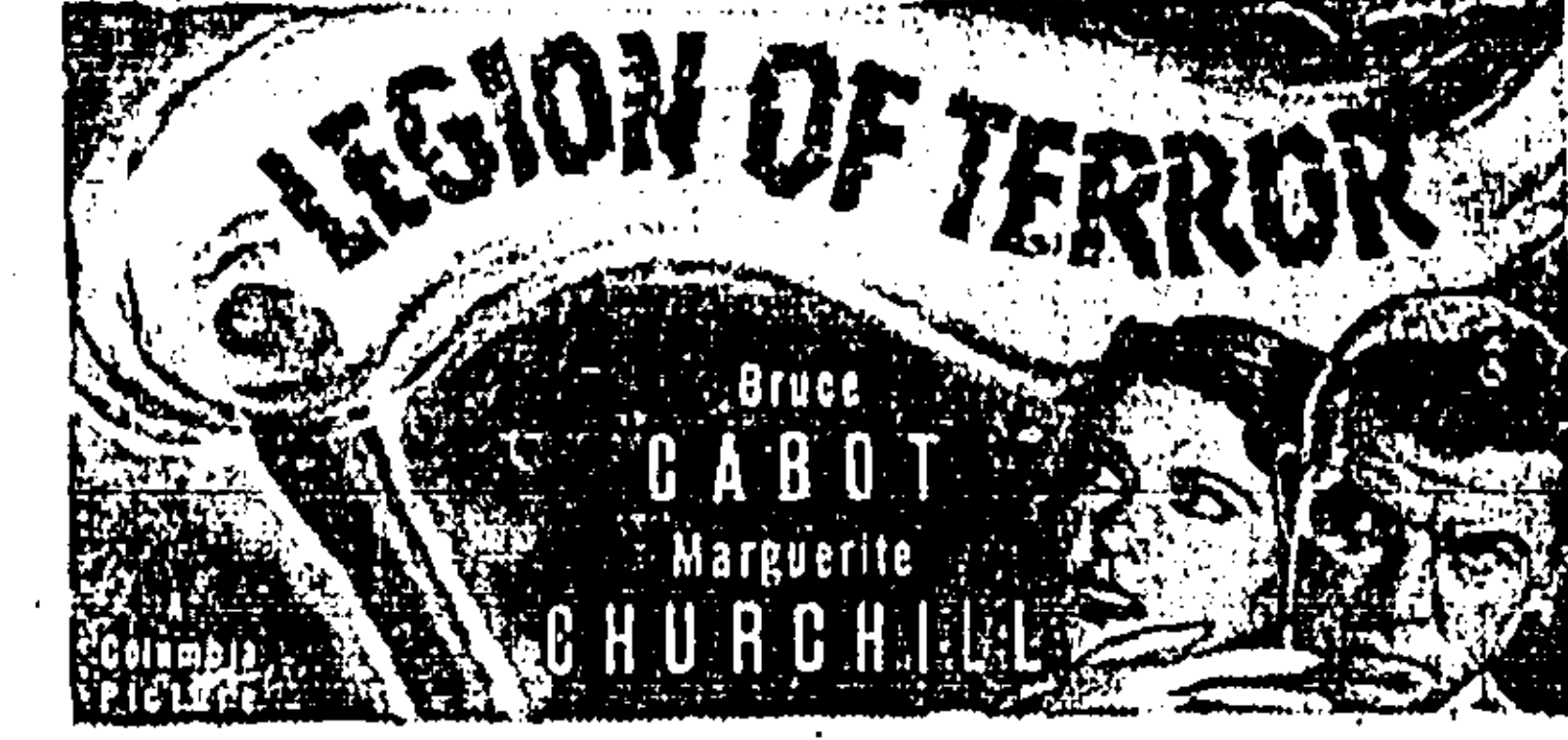
ALHAMBRA

NATHAN RD. HOWLTON DAILY AT 2.30-5.10-7.30-9.30-TEL. 3068

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

FIRST BREATH-TAKING EXPOSE OF THE HOODED HOODLUMS WHO MENACE THE PUBLIC!

Exposing The Masked Murderers Who Rule The



NEXT CHANGE "THE CRIME NOBODY SAW" A Paramount Picture Low Ayres - Ruth Coleman - Eugene Pallette

QUEEN'S

DAILY AT 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30-TEL. 31453

SHOWING TO-DAY



NEXT CHANGE Tyrone Power - Loretta Young - Don Ameche in "LOVE IS NEWS"

OPIMUM CASE ARGUMENT

FORMER JUDGE QUESTIONED

Mr. Leo Hing-yuen, formerly a Chief Justice in Kwangtung and Shanghai, concluded six hours in the witness box this morning when Mr. Sheldon continued his cross-examination in the £10,000 opium confiscation case before Mr. Justice C. G. Alabaster.

The claim is by the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., and H. S. M. R. Kazeroni & Sons, merchants of Bushire, Persia, for £10,000 for loss of a cargo of opium which was seized by the Chinese Government at Shanghai in November, 1930. The defendants are Rickmers Rhederei A.G., owners of the s.s. Claus Rickmers whose agents are accused of negligence in failing to conform to Customs Regulations a breach of which led to the confiscation.

Mr. Eldon Potter K.C., and Mr. H. C. Macnamara were instructed by Mr. R. A. Wadeson, of Deacons, for the plaintiffs, while Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., and the Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almada, were instructed by Mr. D. H. Blake, of Wilkinson & Grist, for defendants.

Mr. Sheldon, dealt with the second ground of alleged negligence in lodging a manifest with the Customs at Shanghai before the arrival of the Claus Rickmers, which manifest did not include the opium carried. Counsel quoted the rules governing the entry of ships into port and said that, according to them, a master must make a full and correct manifest under penalty of a fine of £75,000 but he would be allowed to make corrections within 24 hours of the original being lodged.

Mr. Leo said there was an addition to this regulation in Nanking laws published in 1933 to the effect that the alteration, to the manifest could only be made without penalty if the omission was a bona fide one and the Customs had not already discovered the opium.

FREAVILING PRACTICE

He was unable to produce documentary authority for this proposition dated before the time of the confiscation in 1930, but said the law in existence in 1930. The preface to the Customs Handbook, written by Sir Frederic Maze, stated clearly that the Handbook was a simple and precise statement of the law and the Handbook, therefore, had the force of law.

Mr. Sheldon submitted that the regulations should be read as meaning that a ship entering Shanghai from a foreign port could make an

OIL PROSPECTING IN BRITAIN

NEARLY 70 LICENCES ISSUED

London, July 27. Discussing the mining industry in the House of Commons to-day, Captain H. F. C. Crookshanks, Secretary for Mines, stated that sixty-nine licences had been issued by the Government for oil prospecting in England. The land over which oil is being prospecting was about 22 per cent. of the whole area of the country.

Captain Crookshanks added that the prospecting of coal in Britain was being well maintained, though the export trade was bad, chiefly owing to the loss of the Spanish market.—Reuter Bulletin.

EXCHANGE

Selling	
T.T. London	1s. 2 3/4
Demand	1s. 2 3/4
T.T. Shanghai	102 1/2
T.T. Singapore	51 1/2
T.T. Japan	104 1/2
T.T. India	80 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	30 1/2
T.T. Manila	60 1/2
T.T. Batavia	54 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	150
T.T. Saigon	80 1/2
T.T. France	8 1/2
T.T. Germany	75
T.T. Switzerland	131 1/2
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/2
Buying	
4 m/s. L/C London	1/2 1/2
4 m/s. D/P do	1/2 27/32
4 m/s. L/C U.S.A.	30 1/2
4 m/s. France	8 1/2
30 d/d India	81 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.07 1/2

alteration to its manifest within 24 hours without any conditions. Counsel submitted that if all regulations for the trans-shipment of opium were complied with, it came under the heading of lawful and general cargo.

The third heading of negligence was further explained by Mr. Potter who said it lay in the lodging of the additional manifest. There was negligence in putting themselves into the position of having to file an additional manifest, and further negligence in saying in that manifest that the opium was for trans-shipment when, in fact, they could not say so at that time.

Witness agreed that his previous answer to the effect that the Civil Code provided for the following of custom where legislation was not provided, could not apply to confiscation because this came under criminal law.

The hearing is proceeding.

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